

# The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,  
O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,  
For One Year, \$1.00  
For Six Months, .50  
For Three Months, .25

## BIG FALL OF SNOW.

### WHITE MANTLE IS SPREAD OVER MANY STATES.

Storm Originated in Southern California, and in Some Sections of the Country Was the Worst in Recent Years—Weather Not C. 11.

One of the worst snowstorms that has visited Chicago in recent years swept over the city Sunday. Accompanied by high winds, the snow fell for twenty-four hours without a break, leaving an average depth in the heart of the business district of eleven inches. The storm which gave Chicago its sticky white mantle gave the same treatment to the greater part of the central West. Iowa, Missouri and Illinois were all in the territory where it was exerting its liveliest efforts; but Kansas and Nebraska to the west, and Indiana, Ohio and even New York and Pennsylvania to the east were all affected by it.

It was not snow everywhere, however, which the storm brought. In some places there was rain, while in special localities there were even thunder showers, fifty and sixty degrees to grace hot days in the summer time.

An imaginary line drawn from St. Louis through Springfield, Ill., and Lafayette, Ind., would have marked in a rough way the separation between the rain and snow territories. To the north and west the temperature was below 32 and snow fell. To the south and east the temperature was higher and there was rain all day and snow in the evening.

Louisville, Ky., is one of the cities which had the peculiar experience of a thunderstorm as a result of a winter blizzard. The thunder and lightning came in the middle of the day. Memphis, Tennessee, Nashville, Port Smith, Ark., and Oklahoma City all had thunder storms in the early morning hours, or during the night between Friday and Saturday.

Came from California. The storm was not like the cold waves and most of the blizzards which come developed in the far Northwest, the Pacific coast. It came instead from the southern California coast. Chicago was right in the center of the region of heavy snowfall. Davenport, Iowa, reported five inches of snow, but towns as far away as Milwaukee had not more than four inches, while that figure was about the average in the surrounding regions.

The average range of temperature was from 20 to 30 degrees in the snow regions. At Milwaukee it was 28 degrees. Further north, however, the cold was intense. A peculiar circumstance was that whereas the country just north of the United States border had weather 20 and 30 degrees below zero the country farther north, as, for instance, near Edmonton, saw the mercury rise up to 12 and 15 degrees above zero.

## KING MENELEK AT WAR.

### Battle in Abyssinia in Which 7,000 Are Slain.

A dispatch from Cairo says severe fighting is reported in Abyssinia. The casualties are said to number 7,000. It is supposed the chiefs rebelled during the absence of King Menelek, who has gone to the Egyptian frontier, in consequence of the domination of the Egyptian-Abyssinian frontier.

King Menelek II. succeeded to the throne of Abyssinia in 1889 on the death



KING MENELEK OF ABYSSINIA.

of Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia. The political institutions of the country are essentially feudal and resemble those of Europe in the medieval age. The empire is divided into the kingdoms of Tigre, Amhara, Shoa, with outlying provinces. The area is about 150,000 square miles, and the population about 3,500,000. The regular army consists of 150,000 men, and is supplemented by militia and a territorial organization. The troops are armed with modern rifles, Maxim guns, and are stationed in garrisons over the country.

## South Dakota's Productions.

The claim is made for South Dakota that it has for the third consecutive year produced more wealth per capita than any other State in the Union. The total for the year 1900 being \$106,500. Of this sum \$27,000,000 came from live stock, \$18,000,000 from corn, \$15,000,000 from wheat and \$12,000,000 from minerals.

## Telegraphic Briefs.

Florida pineapple growers have organized.

Gov. Brady wants McKinley to visit Alaska.

Fireman Rangan was killed in a wreck, Metx, Texas.

A. E. Kent, Chicago, left \$50,000 for Yale University.

Lieut. Taylor of the revenue launch Penrose drowned at Pensacola, Fla.

Mrs. Herman Oshkoff, New York, robbed of a diamond bracelet worth \$1,500.

Frank Swape and J. Levi were killed by a mine collapsing, Hunters Creek, Alaska.

Nikola Tesla has invented an electric lamp that is said to be far superior to the incandescent.

Dr. Lyman Abbott secures labor unions for interfering with men who work for what wages they choose.

Mrs. Wesley Thomas, St. Louis, fell down the elevator shaft at the Cotton Exchange and was killed.

Lloyd Pringle, 15, McCord, Ohio, dropped dead while reciting with his class in the school room. Cigarettes.

# Crawford Co. Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1901.

NUMBER 1.

## CARNEGIE SELLS HIS STOCK.

### Controlling Interest in His Company Bought by J. P. Morgan.

Within a week of the unparalleled transaction which brought the Southern Pacific properties into the control of the Union Pacific interests—a deal which challenged the attention of the whole industrial world—comes the authentic report of the conclusion of the negotiations between Mr. Carnegie and J. Pierpont Morgan for the purchase by the latter and his associates of the former's controlling interest in the stock of the powerful Carnegie company.

The deal far surpasses the great transaction by which the Southern Pacific has just been bought over by the Union Pacific interests. Mr. Carnegie held between 53 and 54 per cent of the \$100,000,000 of stock of the Carnegie company. This is now in the absolute control of the syndicate headed by J. Pierpont Morgan, with the Rockefellers as partners. While this stock is not listed on any exchange in the country, its valuation is \$1,500 a share, the net value being \$1,000. At this rate, Mr. Carnegie has received in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000 for his share, which is authoritatively stated, has been absolutely disposed of by him.

The completion of this deal does not mean by any means that the price is to be paid over to Mr. Carnegie in cash. Such a payment would demoralize the money markets of the world, would require seventy freight cars to carry the glittering gold or its equivalent in value, and this thrifty Scotchman has made since he first landed in America a poor boy. It only means that Mr. Carnegie signs the papers, completing the sale and



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

there is made over to him interest-bearing bonds based on his own plants and on those which in the future will be combined with them. The steel interests, Rockefeller, Morgan et al., have made peace with Mr. Carnegie and projected themselves from future competition from a rival whose millions they could not hope to fight against.

It means that the steel industry of America, the great raw material steel companies, including the Carnegie, Federal Steel and National Steel companies, all the great finished product concerns, such as the American Steel Hoop, the American Steel and Wire, the American Sheet Steel, the American Tin Plate, the American Bridge, Steel, Pressed Car and the National Tube companies, will be operated under one directory. Each corporation will maintain a separate corporate existence, but all will be operated by the one master hand, representing the combined wealth of the Rockefellers, Carnegie, Morgan and the scores of lesser millionaires. The manufacture of billets, the raw product, for the use of the different finished steel manufacturing companies will be apportioned among the gigantic trust's various plants.

## DEMAND THEIR HEADS.

### Ministers Designate Twelve Leading Chinese Officers.

The foreign ministers, at a meeting held in Peking, informed the Chinese plenipotentiaries that the plenipotentiaries and high officials, whose punishment the Chinese government has already decreed, deserved death. The Chinese plenipotentiaries said the government would heed Yu Hsien and Prince Shuang, but presented many arguments why the court would not inflict capital punishment on the others.

Senor De Cologan, the Spanish minister, who is day of the diplomatic corps, read the indictment which the ministers had prepared. Prince Chiang was officially commander-in-chief of the Boxers, and as such of police he was responsible for offering a reward of from 30 to 50 taels for every foreigner brought to him alive, and for punishing with death Chinese who protected foreigners. Prince Tuan was the principal instigator of the Boxer movement. He persuaded the government that the Boxers offered the best means of ridding China of foreigners. As president of the Tsungli-Yamen he was responsible for the collection of funds among them being that of July 2, the carrying out of which resulted in the massacre of foreigners in Shensi. He ordered the Chinese troops to attack the legations, and always opposed cessation of hostilities. He was at the head of the party which was responsible for the burning of the legations and the killing of foreigners. Duke Lu was one of the official chiefs of the Boxers. He was vice-president of police and was responsible for offering rewards for the killing of foreigners. He was one of the first to open the gates of the city to the Boxers. Yu-gulan was one of the chief Boxers.

After a long conversation the subject of punishment, it was decided that the foreign envoys should draw up a full list of all accused officials, both national and provincial, with indictments specifying the guilt of each, and a statement of the punishment required, which would then be presented to the Chinese plenipotentiaries for debate and action.

A movement has been started to erect at the Missouri State University a tablet in memory of students of the institution who were victims of the Spanish-American war.

Bates County, Mo., is to vote on a proposition to issue bonds to build a \$50,000 court house Feb. 23.

The contract has been let for a 21-story building in Pittsburgh, Pa., at a cost of between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000.

Several negroes, Texarkana, Ark., are going to Liberia.

## THE INAUGURAL FETE.

### PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVENT ARE WELL UNDER WAY.

Affair Is to Be on a Grand Scale than Ever Before—Administration Does Not Favor an Extra Session—Shipping Bill's Status.

Washington correspondence.

The inauguration preparations this year are well under way, and are on a grand scale. Pretty nearly every prominent man in the city is on one or another of the committees, and there are to be several novel and interesting features, which will make the event more than usually noteworthy. It is felt that uncommon elaboration is justified, because it is the first inauguration in the new century, and it is partly due also to the great personal popularity of President McKinley, and to a feeling which somehow prevails that the beginning of his second term will usher in a kind of new era of good feeling. Partisanship during this session has certainly been reduced to a low ebb, and the people's representatives nowadays seem actuated more by considerations, affecting individual and national prosperity than by old-fashioned political differences of opinion.

It is becoming daily more apparent that Congress is determined to avoid an extra session this year. The recent talk about an extra session was started mainly by the reported wish of the administration to have supplementary legislation about the Philippines and the new Cuban constitution. But the best authorities in Congress incline to the opinion that the necessity in the Philippine case is not sufficient to demand a special session, and now there is an increasing doubt as to whether Congress has any right to supersede the Constitution of Cuba. The original position of Congress as promulgated just before the war with Spain, was that the Cubans are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that this country disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise any control over the island except for its pacification. It is now argued by many Congressmen that this pacification has been accomplished, and therefore that we have no business to interfere further with the Cubans. If this opinion should prevail, it would probably knock out the extra session idea altogether.

In considering the pending shipping bill, it should always be remembered that the greatest benefits flowing from it will be to the farmers of the United States. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, pointed this out very plainly in a recent interview. Secretary Wilson said that the most important national problem for us to solve was what to do with our surplus products, and especially our surplus agricultural products. This surplus is now about one-third of the total production, and it is constantly increasing. In other words, our farmers and other agricultural workers now produce one-third more than they can use or sell in this country, and this vast surplus must be disposed of in foreign markets, or if it is not, there will be a tremendous crash one of these days. Access to foreign markets is now had, in the main, only by the employment of foreign carriers. The service is slow, uncertain, irregular, costly, and unfriendly, or at least indifferent. What we need most of all, and at once, the Secretary said, is a large, adequate American merchant marine, for the transportation of our exports and for the further development of our foreign markets.

If it be unsafe and absurd to rely upon foreigners for our shipping facilities in time of peace, how much more so in time of war? Yet that was what we were reduced to in our war with Spain. All our transports, colliers, etc., were borrowed from other nations, and there were only a few American ships which were available as auxiliary cruisers, etc. But these few were of invaluable assistance. Commander Driggs, executive officer of the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, recently declared that "the actual value of this ship to the navy in the war was more than the total amount of the proposed subsidy during the whole fifteen years of its operation." The St. Louis is one of the crack steamships of the American line, which was employed by the government for auxiliary service during the war. Commander Driggs stated further that the original intention of the Spaniards was to send some of their warships to our Atlantic coast, and that they were deterred from doing so only because they learned of the employment of the four swift and powerful American line steamships as auxiliary cruisers. They had no ships able to compete with these four, and therefore they gave up the idea of the bombardment.

The foreign nations, whether friendly or unfriendly, would like nothing better than to see this shipping bill fail. The agents of most of the leading German and English steamship lines have been busy engaged in this country, lobbying against it. In this fact resides one of the strongest arguments for the measure, from the American point of view. Many English newspapers and commercial periodicals, just received on this side, contain quite alarmist references to the matter. The Yorkshire Post says that the pending bill "threatens very seriously our own ship-building and carrying trades." The London Economist declares that this "is the most important among national movements adverse to the interests of British shipping," and that America will now "begin a contest with us for the sovereignty of the seas." The Lon-

don Express tells its readers that "to those who can read the signs of the times in America it is evident that, in the near future, England will be met with a competition of a more serious meaning than any she has hitherto suffered at the hands of the United States. America intends to compete with us for the supremacy of the seas. The whole trend of later developments is in the direction of an extension of American shipping, and the impulse that is now setting in will be far-reaching in its effects, and will have to be reckoned with by this country."

## RECORD OF A DECADE.

### Marked Changes in the Commerce of the United States.

The remarkable change which has come over the commerce of the United States in the decade ending with the calendar year 1900 illustrates as nothing else could the practical benefits the country has experienced through the operations of the Dingley tariff law. The figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that imports, which in 1890 were \$223,397,726, were in 1900 \$220,052,116, an increase of less than 1 per cent in the decade; while the exports, which in 1890 were \$557,502,548, were in 1900 \$1,478,850,854, an increase of 72.4 per cent. In 1890 the excess of exports over imports was \$3,054,300; in 1900 it was \$1,258,798,738. Figures like these make foreign manufacturers very unhappy, and they produce a feeling of uneasiness in the breasts of domestic free-traders.

In our trade relations with the various parts of the world the change is equally striking. From Europe we have reduced our imports in the decade from \$174,000,000 to \$439,000,000, while in the same time we have increased our exports from \$822,000,000 to \$1,111,000,000. From North America imports fell from \$151,000,000 in 1890 to \$131,000,000 in 1900, while our exports to North America increased during that time from \$80,000,000 to \$202,000,000. From South America imports increased from \$101,000,000 in 1890 to \$102,000,000 in 1900, while to South America our exports increased from \$35,000,000 to \$41,000,000. From Asia the imports into the United States increased from \$69,000,000 in 1890 to \$123,000,000 in 1900, while to Asia our exports in the same time increased from \$23,000,000 to \$61,000,000. From Oceania the imports into the United States increased from \$19,000,000 in 1890 to \$23,000,000 in 1900, while to Oceania our exports in 1890 were \$17,000,000, and in 1900 \$10,000,000. From Africa imports increased from \$3,000,000 in 1890 to \$9,000,000 in 1900, and exports to Africa increased from \$4,500,000 in 1890 to \$22,000,000 in 1900. The changes in the movements to and from the continents are due to two great causes, both arising directly from effective tariff protection: First, the increase in home manufactures, which were formerly drawn chiefly from abroad, and second, the diversification of products by which markets are made for many articles which formerly were produced or exported in but small quantities. From Europe, to which, under partial or total free trade conditions, we were accustomed to look for manufactures, our imports have fallen over \$35,000,000, while Europe has largely increased her consumption of our cotton seed oil, oleomargarine, paraffin, manufactures of iron and steel, copper and agricultural machinery, as well as food stuffs and cotton, our exports to that grand division having increased \$428,000,000 since 1890. From North America the imports have fallen \$20,000,000, due chiefly to the falling off of sugar production in the West Indies, the imports from Cuba alone having decreased from \$54,000,000 in 1890 to \$27,000,000 in 1900. To North America the exports have increased meantime over \$100,000,000, the growth being largely manufactures and food stuffs, a considerable portion of the latter being presumably re-exported there to Europe. From South America the imports have increased in quantity, especially in coffee and rubber, but decreased proportionately in price, so that the total increase in value in the decade is but a million dollars, while in exports the increase is \$6,500,000, chiefly in manufactures. From Asia the imports have increased more than \$50,000,000, the increase being chiefly in sugar and raw materials required by our manufactures, such as silk, hemp, jute and tin; while to Asia the increase in our exports has been \$40,000,000, principally in manufactures and raw cotton. From Oceania the imports show little increase, though this is due in part to the absence of statistics of importation from Hawaii in the last half of the year 1900; while to Oceania there is an increase in our exports of more than \$20,000,000, chiefly in manufactured articles. From Africa the increase in imports is \$6,000,000, principally in manufactures—materials, of which raw cotton forms the most important item, while our exports to Africa increased meantime \$17,000,000, chiefly in manufactures.—American Economist.

## IF THEY ONLY WOULD.

At a revival in a small Indiana town one of the "saved" confessed that he took money to vote for McKinley and then voted for Bryan. He has promised that in the future he will lead a better life and vote as he is paid. What a change would come over Indiana if all her voters should get religion.—Washington Post.

## SIGNATURE APPROPRIATE.

"You call your pet bear William Jennings Bryan. That's a tribute of admiration, I suppose, for the fallen chief."

"Not exactly. I call him that because it's so hard to let go of him when he takes you in his hug."—Chicago Tribune.

There are 90,000 trees in the city of Paris, including 15,000 willows, 17,000 chestnuts, and 20,000 plane-trees.

## WEDDING OF A QUEEN.

### Wilhelmina of Holland and Duke Henry Are Married.

In The Hague, before the altar of the Grote Kerk at noon Thursday, Holland's girl queen looked up into the eyes of Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and vowed to love, honor and obey him as long as she lives. The troth of the royal lovers was pledged in the presence of a radiant assemblage of princes, envoys, soldiers and statesmen and the whole entourage of Wilhelmina's court. It was not an elaborate ceremonial. Old Pastor Van der Vlier read the same lines that unite the humblest of the queen's subjects, the young couple made the same vows, and at the end the prince enfolded his queen in his arms and kissed her.



WILHELMINA AND HER HUSBAND.

It took only ten minutes for Wilhelmina to share her throne with the man of her choice and to give to the Dutch kingdom a strong and manly co-sovereign. But for the enthusiasm of the populace and the brilliant of the occasion, the wedding was little to show that this wedding was a royal union. There was a sincerity about the whole affair that is sometimes lacking upon similar occasions. The happiness that shone from the eyes of both the queen and the duke betokened that the marriage was a union of two lovers, not a state alliance for political convenience, and to this may be attributed the unprecedented spirit with which the home-loving Dutch celebrated the nuptials. They have forgotten their disappointments over her choice of a German prince, in the knowledge of the sincerity of her attachment for him. The civil marriage which preceded the wedding at the church took place at 11:15 o'clock.

## MORE TROOPS TO AFRICA.

### British War Office Announces Vigorous Move to Crush the Boers.

"In view of the recent Boer activity in various directions," the British war office announces, "the government has decided, in addition to the large forces recently equipped locally in South Africa, to reinforce Lord Kitchener by 30,000 mounted troops beyond those already landed in Cape Colony."

"Recruiting for the Imperial Yeomanry has proceeded so rapidly that it is anticipated 10,000 will shortly be available. The South African mounted constabulary, including those in the colonies, may be relied upon to extend to 8,000, and the new colonial contingents to replace those withdrawn will probably reach 5,000. The remainder of the force will be made up of cavalry and mounted infantry from the home establishments."

The war office has notified the rearmament station that it is desired to enroll an additional 5,000 yeoman.

## NEWS FROM OUR COLONIES.

### Gen. Lee, while in Little Rock, Ark., accepted the invitation of the Arkansas Legislature and addressed the House and Senate in joint session.

Gen. Lee, while in Little Rock, Ark., accepted the invitation of the Arkansas Legislature and addressed the House and Senate in joint session. In reference to Cuba's future he said: "The geographical position of that beautiful island is such that the United States must always keep some sort of supervision over it. Any hostile power holding Cuba could shut up the Gulf of Mexico. If the United States withdraws its troops and complaint should go to England that English interests on the island were not protected, in less than six or seven years we would see an English fleet sailing into Havana harbor, and if it got there it is doubtful if any other power could get possession of the island."

Gov. Allen has signed the first bill passed by both houses of the Porto Rico Legislature, providing for the establishment of jury trials. A bill appropriating \$10,000 for a Porto Rican exhibit at the Pan-American exposition to be held at Buffalo has passed both houses. The insular government took over the control of the telegraphic system on Feb. 1, when the signal corps retired.

The section of the municipal code relating to the qualifications of electors requires voters to own real estate to the value of 500 pesos or to pay taxes to the amount of 30 pesos or upward and be males of upwards of 23 years of age, who speak, read and write English or Spanish. All are required to swear allegiance to the United States.

Pl. Phelps Whitmarsh, recently appointed governor of the province of Bonaguat, P. I., reports that several towns in the province have held elections and organized local governments.

The Philippine commission has passed bills giving, in domestic products, the John archipelago free trade with all Philippine ports and providing for the issuance of licenses to masters and mates of sea-going vessels.

The United States cableship Burnside has finished the work of laying the cable connecting the island of Negros with northern Mindanao and Zamboanga. Zamboanga and Jolo will soon be connected.



THE SLAPPING OF A YOUNG WOMAN'S FACE IN THE STREET BY A UNITED STATES SENATOR IS A SCANDAL THAT HAS STIRRED OFFICIAL WASHINGTON AS DEEPLY AS THE BRECKINRIDGE-POLLARD AFFAIR OF SEVERAL YEARS AGO.

Whatever sympathy was felt for Senator William W. Sullivan of Mississippi because of the breach of promise suit against him by Miss Lucy Leeton, his former stenographer, has been dissipated by his ungallant conduct toward her. Miss Leeton and Senator Sullivan met on the street Saturday evening, and, after a heated argument, the Senator slapped her face. His version of the affair is that the woman had been writing him letters asking for money. When they met by accident she abused him until he was beside himself with rage and struck her.

In the last ten years the United States has increased its wealth \$25,000,000,000. The average wealth of the nation is \$91,000,000,000. This gives an average per capita wealth of \$1,103. This is not so great as the per capita wealth as Great Britain, for her figures are \$1,300 for each inhabitant. But her aggregate wealth sinks into the background before ours, for she has only \$50,000,000,000 against our \$91,000,000,000. Her increase in wealth in ten years is \$19,000,000,000, as against our \$24,000,000,000. The increase in wealth in this country in the last ten years has been \$307 for each inhabitant.

Gen. Sherman's family has deposited in the National Museum his watch, all of his commissions from the diploma he received when he graduated at the military academy, and his commission as acting Secretary of War under the Johnson administration. They cover almost every rank in the army. They have also deposited his collection of awards, in number, one of them being presented to him by Congress, and the uniforms that he wore from the time that he was a second lieutenant until he became a lieutenant general.

Adelbert Hay, consul at Pretoria, is coming home, and he is taking a Senator's remarks to his father, Secretary Hay, that he supposed the young man had not been able to save much of his salary on account of the high living expenses there. "Save out of his salary," replied the Secretary laughingly. "Let me tell you something. I was counting up the other day, and I found that it has required exactly his salary and mine to keep the young man at his post of duty."

The committee appointed by the Postmaster General to examine the pneumatic tube service of the country has completed its work and submitted its report to the department. The committee has made investigations in the important centers of the country and has collected valuable data. The report recommends an appropriation of \$500,000, and Postmaster General Smith has forwarded an estimate to Congress for the appropriation of this amount.

According to the popular impression there is bitter war between Senators Hanna and Pettigrew. Probably most newspaper readers would not be at all surprised to read some morning of a duel between the statesmen from Ohio and South Dakota. As a matter of fact, Messrs. Hanna and Pettigrew are on very good terms. They laugh and joke together, and have even been seen taking luncheon at the same table of the Senate restaurant upon the most amicable terms.

Secretary to the President George B. Cortelyou works harder and longer hours, it is said, than any other employee of the government, except the President himself. He is at the White House at 9 a. m., works until evening, and then has a few hours to himself. Every night at 10 o'clock he returns to his office, and is generally with the President until midnight, and often until 1 or 2 a. m.

Resolutions are being hurried at Congress from many State Legislatures, calling upon that body to amend the constitution so as to provide for the abolition of the present electoral system for United States Senators and to place the privilege of electing them in the hands of the people direct.

For the benefit of the lady readers it may be said that the dress which Mrs. McKinley expects to wear at the inauguration ball has been received from her modiste in New York, and is cream-colored moire, covered with a rare and dainty pattern of Venetian lace.

Mr. Harris of Kansas has introduced a bill in the Senate amending the civil service laws so that preference will be given to Civil War veterans in appointments, retention and promotion, provided they possess business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of the office or employment.

Congressman Lovering of Massachusetts has introduced a bill to permit national banks to issue guaranteed bank notes.

## CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.	
Sheriff.....	Geo. F. Owens
Clerk.....	John J. Owens
Register.....	John J. Owens
Treasurer.....	John J. Owens
Prosecuting Attorney.....	John J. Owens
Judge of Probate.....	John J. Owens
C. C. Com. Surveyor.....	John J. Owens

SUPERVISORS.	
South Branch.....	F. P. Owens
Pease Creek.....	John J. Owens
Maple Forest.....	John J. Owens
Grayling.....	John J. Owens
Frederic.....	John J. Owens

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. W. W. Owens, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. W. Owens, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. W. W. Owens, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. W. W. Owens, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 550, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the hall of the lodge.

J. F. HUN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 260, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the hall of the lodge.

J. F. HUN, Secretary.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CHURCH—Rev. W. W. Owens, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, No. 1, O. E. S. Meets every third Tuesday at 8 o'clock at the hall of the lodge.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 550, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the hall of the lodge.

J. F. HUN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 260, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the hall of the lodge.

J. F. HUN, Secretary.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CHURCH—Rev. W. W. Owens, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, No. 1, O. E. S. Meets every third Tuesday at



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## BUYING FOR SPRING.

### JOBBERS REPORT GOOD ORDERS IN WESTERN MARKETS.

Wheat Goes Below 80 Cents on Favorable Crop Reports from Winter Wheat States—Exports of the Week—Cattle Promises Large Donations.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Prices of staple products show but moderate change and quotations of manufactured goods are steady in all directions. Jobbers report good orders for spring goods, particularly for the Western trade, and the only complaint still comes from the woolen goods market in the East, which has not yet felt the expected stimulus. Large operations in the stocks of leading steel companies do not affect the volume of business or the prices of their products as yet. Wheat fell below 80 cents; ample snow covering the desired protection in winter wheat States, while the chief support was a better inquiry on foreign account, including moderate purchases for Spain, Atlantic exports for the week, including flour, were 2,574,111 bushels, against 2,147,402 in the week preceding and 2,115,875 a year ago. Corn is quiet, maintaining an advance of over 7 cents compared with the same date, last year. Failures for the week were 209 in the United States, against 245 last year, and 85 in Canada, against 33 last year."

### WILL GIVE MILLION A MONTH.

Andrew Carnegie, Proposes to Give Away Four-Fifths of His Income. "I calculate upon a million a month for libraries and organs." This is what Andrew Carnegie is telling his friends. It is his way of expressing his intention to devote to public benefactions the major part of the great income upon which he is receiving. He has a position to give away \$12,000,000 a year, and he proposes to provide for the living expenses of a fair-sized city—and still find time to keep the wolf a considerable distance from the front door of 5 West 51st street, New York. Mr. Carnegie's yearly income at present is placed at \$13,000,000. This would leave him \$8,000,000 a year for personal expenses.

### BOSTON HAS A FATAL FIRE.

#### Two Die and Five Are Injured in Tenement-House Blaze.

Three persons are dead, five others are injured and a financial loss of \$2,500 is the result of a fire in a four-story brick dwelling on Harrison street, Boston. There is a suspicion that the fire is of incendiary origin and two arrests have been made. Harry Levin, aged 35, and his wife Bertha, aged 33, they were held pending an investigation. Levin had a shoe store on the first floor of the burned building and the arrests resulted from the suspicion that he had something to do with the disappearance of Levin, his wife and four children immediately on the discovery of the fire.

### Pittsburg Factory Burned.

The Armstrong Brothers' building at 224 street and Allegheny valley railroad, in Pittsburg, occupied by the Armstrong Brothers' cork factory, was completely destroyed by fire, together with the foundry and machine shop of the Totten & Hogg iron and steel foundry. The loss will reach almost \$750,000, of which \$50,000 falls upon Totten & Hogg, with insurance covering the amount fully.

### Miser Dies of Starvation.

For more than twenty years Timothy O'Brien begged for a living and denied himself ordinary comfort. As a result he accumulated property estimated at about \$25,000, but he died from starvation and exposure in a squalid little room on the top floor of a New York tenement, where he had lived for eleven years.

### Offers Akron, Ohio, a Library.

Col. George T. Perkins, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, one of the wealthiest men in Akron, Ohio, has made a formal proposition to the city offering to build and equip a public library building costing at least \$50,000, providing the city will furnish a site. The city will accept the offer.

### Colonel Shaw Dead.

Colonel Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., a member of the staff of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the present House of Representatives, was found dead Sunday morning in his room at the Riggs House in Washington. Death was caused by apoplexy.

### Parole for Southall.

James H. Southall, former chief clerk of the government engineer's office at St. Paul, Minn., convicted of issuing over \$500,000 of fraudulent treasury checks, has been granted a parole by the State prison board of Minnesota.

### Big Haunt in Express Theft.

An express case containing \$40,000 was stolen from the depot platform at Manhattan, Iowa, while being transferred between Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul trains.

### Death Penalty in Colorado.

The bill providing for the restoration of capital punishment and naming electrocution as the method passed the Colorado House on the third reading, 41 to 24.

### Mrs. Maybrick Pardoned.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick, convicted in 1889 of poisoning her husband in England, has been pardoned by King Edward VII.

### To Form New Cereal Combine.

O. C. Barber, President of the Diamond Match Company, is at work on a scheme to combine all the independent cereal mills of the country, and it is said negotiations have already proceeded far enough to assure the success of the venture.

### Hotel Patrons in a Panic.

Smoke and flames issuing from a second-story window of the Langham Hotel, New York, caused an incipient riot among the patrons. Not much damage was done.

### Canteens Must Close.

The first general order issued by the War Department in execution of the provisions of the army reorganization act directs the discontinuance of the sale of beer, wine and intoxicating liquors on all military reservations and army transports.

### Indiana Glass Blowers Out.

The American Window Glass Company's plant No. 3, at Hartford City, Ind., shut down temporarily on account of a labor trouble with L. A. No. 300. An order for all double-paned blowers to make single-strength caused the blowers to strike.

# FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

## WISCONSIN IN COMMISSION.

### Ceremonies on the Battleship Are Held at San Francisco.

At noon Monday the new battleship Wisconsin was put into commission at San Francisco, the ship being the Pacific squadron. The Wisconsin increases the fighting strength of the navy materially, for she is considered one of the most formidable fighting machines afloat. In the ceremonies of commission the officers and the crew were assembled on deck. Captain Butler read the orders from Washington placing him in command and his pennant was hoisted from the peak with the Stars and Stripes floating beneath. The colors were saluted by every officer and man aboard ship. The trial run to Port Orchard and return was successful. The first month of the Wisconsin's active service will be spent in target practice in southern waters. She has a displacement of 11,525 tons and is armed with nickel-steel belts from four to sixteen inches thick. The entire weight of the armor is 2,800 tons. Mounted as her armament are four 13-inch fourteen gun rapid-firing, four torpedo tubes and several small guns. Her complement will be 555 men and officers. Lieutenant Commander Mayo will be navigator.

## FORCED TO KIDNAP BRIDE.

### Bridegroom Travels 3,000 Miles to Meet and Marry His Bride.

Clarence E. Dunn, who arrived in Springfield, Ohio, recently from the Rancible Caribou mines in British Columbia, 3,000 miles away, is a happy man. He is a bridegroom, and his bride is Miss Shields, a young lady from Springfield. It was ascertained that her aunt, Mrs. Otto W. Stevens, would object to the wedding. Dunn had not come 3,000 miles to be trifled with. He applied to Chief of Police O'Brien for aid. Officer Jones was detailed to bring Miss Shields and Miss Stevens to headquarters in his carriage. Here Dunn and the young lady were allowed to talk together. They decided to be married at once. A license was secured and "Squire" Mphar was called and tied the nuptial knot. Dunn, who left Springfield a poor beggar, now has \$10,000. A lot of money and some mining stock. After a brief honeymoon he will go to British Columbia.

## MORMONS ALLURE A GIRL.

### Child Leaves Home on a Handcar to Follow the Elders.

Won by the eloquence of several Mormon elders who have been at work in that part of the State, Ida Oakland, aged 14 years, the daughter of a wealthy farmer at Lawrence, Minn., fled from home midnight during a blizzard and on a handcar went to Minneapolis with a friend to join her mother and several other women who have embraced the Mormon faith and left their homes in order to be near the Mormon elders. When her father found she was gone he telegraphed to her that she should be arrested on her arrival. When the handcar carrying the girl rolled into the union station a large crowd was in waiting and the young woman received a greeting lively if not pleasant.

## WOLVES INVADE A BIG CITY.

### Residents of Minneapolis Driven to Take by the Animals.

Timber wolves are causing a reign of terror in the northeastern portion of Minneapolis, where several of the bravest have been killed during the last few days. The animals have been driven in from the outlying districts by hunger and several persons out late at night have had narrow escapes. A wolf attacked the attendants at the city reservoir the other day and was shot. Three wolves treed a man a short distance away and kept him until men with guns appeared. A wolf hunt will be held in the near future.

## Death Follows a Feast.

At New Haven, Conn., Mrs. Antonio Dukak, aged 40 years, is dead; her husband, aged 45 years, is in the hospital very ill; Joseph Caborowitz, aged 30, brother of Mrs. Dukak, is seriously sick, and two other men, neighbors of Caborowitz, are ill, all the result of a mysterious poisoning. The Caborowitzs had a jollification and following it all the participants were taken ill.

## Calla Texas Oil Valueless.

C. F. Lufkin, one of the Standard Oil Company's confidential men, returned from the Beaumont, Texas, well. He denies that the Standard Oil Company has purchased the immense amount of land accredited to the company. He says "repeated tests show that the oil cannot be refined and that it contains only a slight per cent of illuminating oil."

## Big Refinery for Florida.

A number of Eastern capitalists have been in Florida, Fla., buying up several thousand acres of land in the Fort Island region, and also the large prairie—or a portion of it—between Hixley and Lake Griffin. The purpose of the company is largely to invest in cane growing and sugar manufacturing.

## Loot an Express Car.

A car of the Adams Express Company attached to the train which left Philadelphia at midnight the other night for New York, was rifled by robbers en route. A quantity of miscellaneous freight was taken estimated at about \$4,000.

## Carnegie Sells His Stock.

Negotiations for the sale of Andrew Carnegie's controlling interest in the stock of the Carnegie company have been brought to a successful conclusion. J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates being the purchasers.

## Killed by a Jealous Husband.

Joseph Muldowney, a clerk in the North American Transportation and Trading Company's store at Rampart, on the Yukon, was shot and killed by Don Carroll, who was jealous of Muldowney's attentions to Mrs. Carroll.

## Big Fire Loss at Evansville.

Fire at Evansville, Ind., destroyed the dry goods house of Lohr, Bacon & Co., entailing a loss of \$150,000. Losses to neighboring firms will be \$10,000, with partial insurance.

## Capt. J. S. Dunham Dead.

Captain James S. Dunham, probably the leading authority on matters of lake commerce in Chicago, died at his home there of angina pectoris, aged 64 years.

## Strike Comes to an End.

The coal strike around Colorado Springs has been ended and the mines have opened with a full force of men.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

### Chicago—Cattle, common to prime,

\$3.00 to \$5.80; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.35; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.35; wheat, No. 2 red, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 27c to 28c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 18c; potatoes, 41c to 42c per bushel.

### Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to

\$5.50; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.35; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 74c to 75c; corn, No. 2, 27c to 28c; rye, No. 2, 27c to 28c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 21c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 18c; potatoes, 41c to 42c per bushel.

### St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.75; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

### Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.35; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

### Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.00; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$5.35; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

### Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 77c to

78c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 39c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; clover seed, prime, \$6.00 to \$6.25; Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

### Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers,

\$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; lamb, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

### New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.35; hogs,

\$3.00 to \$5.90; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 51c.

### Three Arrested at Oldenburg, One of

According to Chief of Police Volbricht of Alton, Ill., three men have been arrested in connection with the plot of the "Invincible" thieves who threatened the lives of several prominent farmers in the American bottom if they did not give up sums of money, as high as \$2,500 in certain instances, to the thief.

## BURIED IN A PAUPER'S GRAVE.

### A. B. Whelden, Heir to \$125,000, Lost to Friends for Ten Years.

Eleven years ago A. B. Whelden, then just of age and of a wealthy family, went to Kansas City from Providence, R. I. He dropped out of the picture. His relatives had failed to learn of his whereabouts and he had been buried in an unmarked grave in the potter's field. Ferdinand Whelden, who has hunted for more than ten years for his brother, finally tracing him to Kansas City, arrived there recently and found the record of his death, but could not find the grave. There is no estate of \$125,000, which would belong to the unfortunate Whelden were he living.

## NO CROWN RESERVATIONS.

### Government Claims in Klondike to Be Thrown Open Feb. 26.

Advices from Dawson state that hereafter there will be no crown reservations of mining claims in the Klondike or Northwest Territory. All claims still held by the crown, including many fractional claims, will be thrown open for sale, which are involved in litigation and others which are reserved for compensation, will be thrown open Feb. 26, for staking.

## Penalty Asked of Chinese.

The foreign ministers have definitely decided to demand the imposition of the death penalty upon all twelve of the Chinese officials named in the list submitted, including those who are dead, on account of the moral effect upon the Chinese. The sentence on the living must be inflicted except in the cases of Prince Tuan and Duke Lu, which the four nations contemplate to banishment to Turkistan.

## Keeps His Post and Dies.

Passenger train No. 10, bound east on the main line of the Erie road, ran into an open switch at Carrollton, N. Y., and collided with a locomotive and engine. Two men, the engineer and conductor of the light train, were killed. The engineer of the passenger train stuck to his post and saved the lives of the passengers.

## Pin a Furniture Thief.

Fourteen French rapists, mixed, furniture manufacturers, including the largest concern in the city, have been given options until May 1 on their plans to H. A. Marston, who, representing Charles R. Flint, is trying to combine them under a single co-operation management to be known as the American Furniture Company.

## Freight Train Runs Away.

A Northern Pacific freight train ran away while coming down a long grade at Weston, Wash., at the summit of the Cascades. One man, a brakeman named McQuinn, was instantly killed. The engineer, Boyer, was badly injured.

## Killed by a Street Car.

While driving over the street railway tracks at Wayne and Central avenue, Lima, Ohio, Harry Van Natta was struck by a car and fatally injured. The horse was killed and the buggy wrecked.

## Shaw Will Not Run Again.

Gov. Shaw has given out an unequivocal statement that he would not be a candidate for re-election a third term as Governor.

## Big Fire in St. Cloud, Minn.

A big fire raged in St. Cloud, Minn., Thursday night. The Hotel and several other buildings were destroyed. No lives were lost.

## Withheld a Bride.

Holland's girl queen, Withheldina, was publicly wedded to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at the Hague.

## MAY OBJECT TO MORE WARSHIPS.

### Proposal of United States to Send Training Ship Is Not Liked.

The action of the United States in notifying the Canadian government of its purpose to send another naval training ship into the Great Lakes has caused a little opposition in political circles at Ottawa, Can., and the prevailing view there is that the United States has practically abrogated the treaty with Great Britain, which provides that the armed forces kept by each power on the lakes shall be limited to one vessel on Lake Ontario and two on the upper lakes of 100 tons with one gun. One of the two United States vessels is 450 tons. The facts reported to the Canadian government are that the United States now has what are for all practical purposes three warships in the lakes, two exceeding the limitations against one small one belonging to Canada. One of these three is armed with one twelve-pounder, the other two have each two six-pounder quick-firers. The last named two vessels are called revenue cruisers. Canada's one armed vessel is the Petrel, 100 tons, and the two non-armed vessels are the Albatross and comes within the obligations of the agreement.

## MASONIC TEMPLE BURNED.

### Fire in Toledo Causes a Loss of \$150,000—Records of Order Destroyed.

The Masonic Temple was burned at Toledo, Ohio. The loss is \$150,000, of which \$50,000 is on the building. The temple contained the lodge rooms of the Ancient Scottish Rite, two chapters, two commanderies Knights' Templar, three lodges, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, as well as the headquarters of the Northwestern Ohio Masonic Relief Association and the rooms of the Masonic Club. The furnishings of the latter were worth \$5,000. The Masonic records, regalia and paraphernalia were all lost. Armstrong & Co.'s wholesale and retail grocery on the ground floor, Miss Mauck's millinery establishment and one or two smaller shops on the ground floor were destroyed.

## HIS FATE A MYSTERY.

### Body of Young Elmer K. Mills Found in Bushes.

Reclining against a brush heap in a tangle of bushes on the bank of the Desplaines river about a mile north of Riverdale, Ill., the body of Elmer K. Mills was found by a hunter. A bullet hole in the left temple and a revolver wound in the right arm indicated the cause of death. It was believed that Mills took his life. He was 21 years old. He left his home Jan. 13 and went to the Elva Pleasure Club at Ogden avenue and Harrison street, Chicago. After leaving there he was not seen alive again by friends. Mills was employed by the E. F. Clark Advertising Company as a bookkeeper.

## Mountain Blown Up.

Several hundred tons of dynamite stored in an underground chamber of the San Andres mine, situated in the Sierra Madre in the western part of the State of Durango, Mexico, exploded with terrific force, blowing the whole top of the mountain off and destroying a portion of the village of miners there. Eighty-seven men, women and children were killed and many others badly injured.

## Pittsburg Block Collapses.

The large four-story iron front double building, Nos. 527 and 529 Wood street, Pittsburg, occupied by the Stevenson & Foster Printing Company, collapsed. The rains caught fire from the lighting of natural gas and in less than an hour the destruction was complete. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

## Big Boats to Run to Chicago.

The officials of the Northern Steamship Company held a meeting in St. Paul, at which it was definitely decided to run the two large steamers of the line, the Northland and Northwest, between Chicago and Duluth, instead of between Buffalo and Duluth as heretofore.

## Destructive Fire in Boston.

Fire in the upper story of the First National Bank building on State street, Boston, damaged property to the extent of \$50,000. An adjoining building owned by the Globe Newspaper Company was slightly damaged.

## Fatal Hotel Fire.

Two persons perished and three were fatally injured in a fire which totally destroyed the Exposition Hotel in Birmingham, N. Y. The monetary loss on the building and effects will amount to \$10,000.

## Great Loss of Life in Confusion.

Fire broke out in the mazes of the Caspian and Black Sea Company at Baku, Russian Transcaucasia, which contained 6,000,000 pounds of petroleum. The conflagration resulted in great loss of life and widespread damage.

## For New Shops on Buildings.

General Manager E. Dickinson of the Union Pacific Railway verifies the report that the company was about ready to begin the expenditure of \$2,500,000 on immense machine shop buildings and a new headquarters building in Omaha.

## Trains Now Enter Pekin.

The Franco-Belgian Railroad from Pekin to Hankow, 135 kilometers of which was destroyed, has been completely repaired and traffic has been resumed. The track has now been built into the city of Pekin.

## Ohio Postoffice Robbed.

Barclay Smith, a gangster, the postmistress at Rossford, a suburb of Toledo, Ohio, at 3 o'clock the other morning, robbed the office of \$150 in stamps and \$5 in coin.

## Murdered for His Salary.

Frank Johnston, 60 years of age, a gateman at the Perkins avenue crossing of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad in Cleveland, was killed by a trolley which also robbed him of his month's salary.

## McPherson Wrecked on Reef.

The United States transport McPherson struck a reef eight miles west of Matanzas, Cuba, during a fog while on her way from New York to that port, and will be a total loss.

## West Virginia Jail Bellows.

Seven prisoners broke out of Cabell County jail at Huntington, W. Va. Pearl Newman, who murdered the Philadelphia actor, William J. McCauley, was among the number.

## Fatal Railway Wreck.

Five persons were killed and many injured in a wreck on the Erie Railroad at Greenville, Pa.

# COMMERCIAL FINANCIAL

## Chicago—There is no suggestion of dullness in general trade and manufacturing lines to be found in the Chicago clearing house report for January—the largest shown by any one month in the history of the city.

Total exchanges were \$10,002,211, an increase of \$23,831,348 as compared with the corresponding month last year and \$4,447,001 in excess of the best previous record, made in December, 1899. Up to the present time there have been only three months in which the clearing business has exceeded a total of \$800,000,000. These were December, 1899, \$814,615,510; October, 1900, \$807,631,037, and January, 1901, \$810,022,911. Reports from the country at large indicate an increase in the volume of trade, and the signs all point to a steadily growing activity in the next month. The iron trade is again improving. The distribution of dry goods is said to be larger and collections in all lines are excellent. The stock market this week has again been characterized by a strong tone.

During the week a fair degree of activity characterized the business in futures of grain and provisions. Although values tended generally in favor of the market, the short side of the market declines in prices were not marked. The bear operators evinced a timidity in selling short, which indicated but little confidence in their expressed opinions. The market for wheat, corn and oats at the primary Western markets, that compared favorably in their volume with those at the corresponding period of the previous year. The situation of the wheat market judged by the ordinary standard does not favor higher prices. While the surplus is generally abundant, without present prospect of their becoming otherwise in the near future, the exports continue on such a scale of liberality that in the event of any threatened damage to the winter wheat there would be undoubtedly a quick shifting of the professional shorts to the cash side in favor of the market. Before the bulls probably would be felt in a rise so rapid that not many of the other party would have an opportunity to turn with sufficient celerity to save themselves from loss. That, however, is dealing with an eventuality that may never arise, and meaning the surpluses of the wheat market to be bullish. The strongest feature of the speculative position in corn is the scarcity of the contract grade. The receipts are liberal, both literally and comparatively, and with large weekly additions to the visible supply it will require a regular continuance for some time to come to permit of a proper grading of the receipts to keep the price from sagging.

## SERUM DEFIES PNEUMONIA.

### Terrifically Fatal Disease Can Now Be Readily Cured.

Pneumonia, the fatal attendant of grip, which is killing the hospitals and raising the country's death rate, is now said to be easily cured by a new serum. According to a report made to the New York Academy of Medicine by Dr. Antonio Favoni, an anti-pneumonia serum has been discovered which is a certain cure for the disease. The discoverer of the new serum is Prof. Payne of the Royal University of Naples. It is now taught that pneumonia is caused by the infection by microbes or bacilli. These bacilli, working in the blood and tissues, produce certain poisons which cause the recognizable features of the disease. Physicians say that if the microbes can be destroyed the disease will disappear.

## COL. SHAW DROPS DEAD.

### Found Lifeless in His Room at Washington—Apoplexy the Cause.

Col. Albert Dunne Shaw, former commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and Congressman from the Twenty-fourth District of New York, died of apoplexy in his room at the Riggs House, in Washington. He died of apoplexy. When his room was entered by C. E. Glynn, Col. Shaw's secretary, the Congressman was found on the floor, face downward, where he had fallen when stricken. Doctors hastily summoned said the Congressman had been dead for nearly eight hours, and that the stroke had probably ended life immediately.

## ARREST A MISSIONARY.

### Agent of the American Board in China Taken in Custody.

As a result of the missionaries' system of collecting indemnities independently for their Chinese converts the Rev. W. S. Ament, an agent of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has been arrested by the Chinese authorities at Peking. He is charged with collecting exorbitant indemnities. He will be detained pending the investigation, which is now proceeding, and which will probably clear him but will throw light upon the extraordinary system of working wholly outside the foreign power agreement with China, though this agreement has been approved by the foreign ministers.

## TO OWN TELEGRAPH LINES.

### Canadian Government Proposes to Purchase Dominion Systems.

Government ownership of telegraph systems throughout Canada and their operation in connection with the Postoffice Department is part of the program of the Dominion government. A similar course may be followed in regard to the telephone systems of the Dominion.

## SEVERE DEFEAT DIMS BOER GAIN.

### Victory of De Wet Offset by British Defeat by Smith-Borrien.

England heard on Sunday of two bitterly contested engagements between



## LINCOLN.

The hour was not where the man  
Fateful and the day was fair,  
And up the way of years,  
He came into the years.

Our pastoral captain, forth he came  
As one that answers to his name,  
Not dreading how high his change,  
His work how fair and large—

To set the stones back in the wall  
Lest the divided house should fall,  
And peace from men depart,  
Hope and the children's heart.

We looked on him: "This he," we said,  
"Come crowns and unadorned,  
The shepherd who will keep  
The flocks, will hold the sheep."

Unhappily, yet, yet 'twas the miles  
Pressing the funeral scene,  
Some battle of his life,  
Who seeth up the stars.

Not he would take the past between  
His hands, while valor's tablets gleam,  
Commanding that he keep  
Till he stand at the gate.

Not he would cramp to one small head  
The awful laurels of the dead,  
Time's mighty vintage cup,  
And drink all honor up.

No butter of the banners bold  
Borne by the victor's hand,  
The hungry conquerors  
Set forward to their wars.

Not his bare, their pageant, their  
Their goal, their glory was not his;  
Humbly he came to keep  
The flocks, to hold the sheep.

The need comes not without the man;  
The present hours are his,  
And up the way of years,  
He came into the years.

Our pastoral captain, skilled to crook  
The spear into the battle's hook,  
The simple, kindly man,  
Lincoln, Andrew, John.

—John Vance Cheney, in the Independent.

## LOTTIE'S INVESTMENT

Lottie wished so much to do something to help the little boy across the way who had been all the winter. As soon as he was able to sit up he had been put in a large chair with pillows all around him and drawn up in front of the window. Lottie did not know this little boy; that he was one of the ways of city life, not to know one's neighbor very hard way, but for strangers who were only to play with the old home, and long for words of sympathy and a friendly call now and then. The sight of the boy's thin, pale face touched Lottie's loving heart. When the snow was on the ground she got her young friends to help her build a snowman. The little fellow could look at their work from his window. There were some very cold days when Lottie's mother would not let her

## REMEMBERED BY ST. VALENTINE.



—Detroit Free Press.

play out-of-doors; then she would hold her pet pigeon up to the glass where the little boy could see it. She wished many times she knew that little boy and her mamma knew his mamma she would like to lend him her picture books.

Lottie had some money given her for valentines. She thought of them with her young friends, and she thought to divide that money into sums that would buy a valentine for six of her dearest friends. "It was such lovely fun to send valentines," she said, and still more fun to hear those who received them guessing and guessing again who sent them. Day Lottie stood in the store selecting her valentines, and as she looked over them all she was attracted to one which was a handsome one that she had ever seen in her life. She asked the price, and found that it would take all the money she had in her little purse. Oh, if she were not so poor, she thought, how many people older than Lottie have wished just as she did, when they have seen things they wanted very much and had not enough money to get them.

It would be such a lovely valentine to send to that little boy across the way who had been in the house all winter and lost all the outdoor winter fun. But if she bought it, her other friends would not get any valentines from her. She stood thinking it all over in her mind. "I know this one will make that sick boy very happy," she thought, "and the other girls and boys will have some valentines sent them. I am sure. Besides, they are all well and happy and don't need valentines. That little sick boy does need a large, pretty one to cheer him up, and he does not know me and he will wonder who sent it; it will be lots of fun for him and lots of fun for me. I'll take this one," Lottie said, as she counted out all her money. She skinned and bought along the street on her homeward way as happy children often do. But when she reached home she remembered that she did not even know the little boy's name. How should she address it? Somehow there was a vill there is always a way. When she talked the matter over with mamma, she told her to address it in these words: "For the boy who is ill," and take it over after dark the night before St. Valentine's Day, ring the bell, and leave it right on the mat before the door. This Lottie did, running down the steps as fast as she could after pulling the bell.

The next day what was her delight to see the large chair drawn up before the window, the little invalid in it, and in his hands the valentine. He took it out of 'envelope and looked at it for a long time; then his mother came and leaned over the back of the chair and looked at it, too. They both all craned about it, but of course Lottie could not hear what they said, but she knew by their looks that they were very much pleased with it. Lottie had made the child very happy.

A few days afterward Lottie saw a carriage standing in front of the house, and soon a gentleman came down the steps with the little boy all crumpled up in his arms. They got in the carriage, and then a lady came down the steps with bags and bundles; she got in, too, and the driver started his horses and off they went out of sight. Then moving wagons came, and men carried out all the furniture. The house was shut up after that, and the sign, "To Rent," was put up on the door.

Lottie never knew the little boy's name, but she speaks of him as her "No name valentine," and hopes some time to meet him somewhere in this great world and get really acquainted with him. She says it will be like a story book if she does.—The Franzel.

## Into Story of Lincoln.

Among the reminiscences of the Lincoln-Douglas debates is one by Gen. Clark D. Carr, formerly minister to Denmark. It emphasizes the wonderful tact of Mr. Lincoln. Gen. Carr said:

"Mr. Douglas had the opening and conclusion, and he got in one shot on Mr. Lincoln that was so pat that even the adherents of that gentleman had to join in the laughter. Mr. Lincoln, in the

course of his remarks, twitted his opponent with making only one speech; a set oration which he delivered to each new audience, the suggestion being that he was incapable of changing his stock address. In reply Mr. Douglas said that he admitted the charge, and conceded that his rival knew in advance what he was going to say. He wished that he could foretell with the same exactness what Mr. Lincoln was going to say, but alas! that was impossible, since he changed his argument to suit his audience, making a fierce abolition talk in communities where that sentiment was steadily entertained, as at Galusha, but in southern Illinois ignoring abolition and standing up squarely as an old-time Whig."

## ABE LINCOLN IN HIS HOME.

One of His Most Servants Tells Some Nice Things About Him.

In a modest Chicago cottage lives Mrs. Mary Gangan, a washerwoman, who is proud of the fact that she was a domestic in the Lincoln household while the martyr President was yet a struggling lawyer at Springfield. Mrs. Gangan tells some interesting things about Lincoln's home life.

"Mr. Lincoln was very regular in his habits," she says. "He was a great reader and would be generally found at home nights with his books and papers. He used to like music, too, and was very fond of listening to his wife while she played the piano. The family was popular with all classes of people. When the Catholics were trying to raise funds to build their church at Springfield, Mrs. Lincoln baked a cake, which brought \$5 at a church fair. She was a famous cook, and was never known to prepare her own pastry rather than patronize the bakeries.

"Mr. Lincoln was kind to everybody. Just the winter after his election to the Presidency and before his inauguration he used to keep a cow. In the extremely cold weather he used to insist on having the animal killed because he did not think I ought to expose myself. His wife, however, used to object to his doing the milking. She was a good woman, too—a smarter woman than he was a man. She would often help me wash, iron or bake, so that I could get off and play with little Lottie. He used to love to play blind man's bluff, and Mr. Lincoln often shared in the game. We used to tie a handkerchief around his eyes. Many a time while he was playing blind man he would tumble over a chair in order to give Tad an opportunity to escape capture.

"When Mr. Lincoln went to Washington he used to write back to Mrs. Dr. Todd, his wife's sister, for whom it was

working, that since he had been at the capital he was not able to have his laundry work done as neatly as Mary used to do it, and the cook at the White House was far different from Mary, and he did not enjoy the better dinners as much as the famous meals that Mary used to prepare."

**Lincoln's Kindly Character.**

The other day Mr. Grow related a story about Lincoln which illustrated two phases of the martyr President's character. Mr. Grow, then Speaker of the House, had gone to the President to ask the appointment of a friend as a judge in one of the territories. The President made no note of the request. A few days later, when Mr. Grow called at the White House, not about the judgeship, but upon another matter, Mr. Lincoln said to him: "I meant to appoint your friend to that judgeship, but a woman came in late with a small child, and one at the breast, and pleaded the bread act and breaded me out of it."

"The family to which Mr. Lincoln referred," said Mr. Grow, "had been driven from their home in the South because of their Union sentiments, and this incident illustrates the kindly character of Lincoln. When a woman was talking, however, Mr. Lincoln said that he would still attend to my matter, and started to put down my friend's name. He went to his hat, which was filled with papers, and after remarking that he had a queer way of doing things, began fumbling until he wrote a name on a slip of paper. The President then said he should have a lot of state secrets to be scattered, but he only smiled, wrote down the name and said that he now knew where to find it when the time to consider the matter came around."—Washington Post.

**Lincoln's Proverbs.**

An autograph letter that I would like to own was shown me a few days ago. "A. Lincoln" was boldly signed at the end of it, and this wisdom was there, in plain words: "Do not worry. 'Eat three square meals a day.' 'Say your prayers.' 'Think of your wife.' 'Be courteous to your creditors.' 'Keep your digestion good.' 'Steer clear of biliousness.' 'Exercise.' 'Go slow and easy.' 'Maybe there are other things that your special case requires to make you happy, but my friend, those words will give you a good lift.'—New York Times.

**A Bachelor's Valentine.**

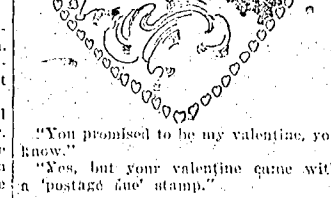
If I were young, Mary Jane,  
Would you so easily flout me,  
Or if I did I'd like to please  
She could not do without me.  
She will not be my valentine,  
And know that men like me,  
I'll venture that she won't be mine  
If I were one-and-twenty.

Why, forty years ago there were  
A score I could have married,  
But of course I married her,  
Till Ann and I had a child,  
Dropped me because, they said, they knew  
They knew not where to find me.

But as it is the Widow Black,  
Thank heaven, has some reason,  
And knows that men like me,  
In worth if not in reason,  
To her I'll send a billet doux,  
And know that men like me,  
Some thousands will be glad to you—  
And she will love me dearly!

**No Funds.**

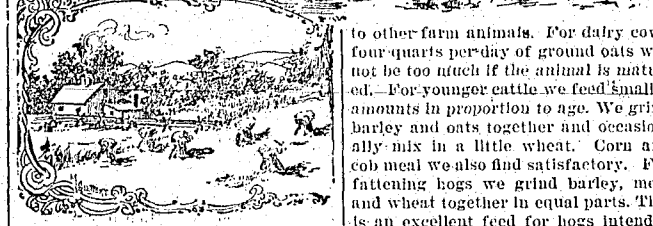
There is the Widow Black,  
Thank heaven, has some reason,  
And knows that men like me,  
In worth if not in reason,  
To her I'll send a billet doux,  
And know that men like me,  
Some thousands will be glad to you—  
And she will love me dearly!



Among the reminiscences of the Lincoln-Douglas debates is one by Gen. Clark D. Carr, formerly minister to Denmark. It emphasizes the wonderful tact of Mr. Lincoln. Gen. Carr said:

"Mr. Douglas had the opening and conclusion, and he got in one shot on Mr. Lincoln that was so pat that even the adherents of that gentleman had to join in the laughter. Mr. Lincoln, in the

## AGRICULTURAL



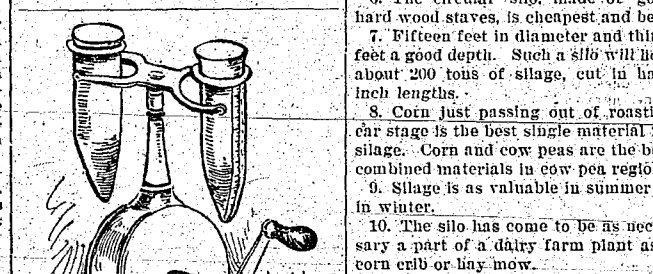
## Shows Quality of Milk.

Below we illustrate a simple apparatus for testing the quality of milk, as well as for separating the component parts of other liquids according to their weight, the machine being of a convenient form for either household or laboratory use. It would be a matter of gratification to the housewife to know to a certainty the percentage of cream in the milk she buys, and often times a machine of this kind would be the means of exposing adulteration, or its use would enable the owner to select the richest milk. To utilize the machine the two test tubes are removed from their supports, filled with the milk or other liquid and replaced in their sockets. The crank is then revolved rapidly for a few minutes, and when the tubes come to a standstill again a glance at the figures on the tubes will indicate at once the percentage of the heavier ingredient of the milk. It is needless to say that the ap-

**Facts About the Silo.**

Twenty years' experience in the use of the silo has brought out some facts about which all are agreed.

1. That a larger amount of healthful cattle food can be preserved in the silo in better condition, at less expense of labor and land, than by any other method known.
2. That silage comes nearer being a perfect substitute for the succulent food of the pasture than any other food that can be had in the winter.
3. Thirty pounds a day is enough silage for an average sized Jersey cow. Larger cattle will eat more.
4. A cubic foot of silage from the middle of a medium-sized silo will average about forty-five pounds.
5. For 182 days, or half a year, an average Jersey cow will require about the six tons of silage, allowing for unavoidable waste.
6. The circular silo, made of good hard wood staves, is cheapest and best.
7. Fifteen feet in diameter and thirty feet a good depth. Such a silo will hold about 200 tons of silage, cut in half-inch lengths.
8. Corn just passing out of roasting ear stage is the best single material for silage. Corn and cow peas are the best combined materials in cow pea regions.
9. Silage is as valuable in summer as in winter.
10. The silo has come to be as necessary a part of a dairy farm plant as a corn crib or hay-mow.

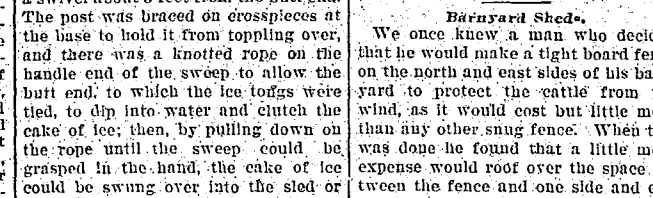


## Value of Church Privileges.

If a man wants to sell his farm, pleasant and well kept surroundings materially assist in the sale. But if things are unattractive about the home the purchaser will take it into his estimates and deduct the cost of improvement from the value asked. A farmer should look at many things. A church near him adds value to his acres. But, on the other hand, if there are no church privileges near that fact subtracts from the value of land throughout the neighborhood. There is no denying this. I have observed it all my life. I was once surveying some land in the spring of the year. The weather was not favorable for plowing, so some eleven persons came out to see how I did it. In several of their hip pockets were flasks of whisky. I inquired and found that there was not a church in ten miles in any direction. It was called a tough neighborhood, and it was. What man would like to raise a family amidst such surroundings? I kept on inquiring. Land was low in price there compared with elsewhere, where there were church privileges. One of those men went to the penitentiary for horse stealing not long afterwards, and one or two of the others skipped the country.—Twentieth Century Farmer.

## Barnyard Sheds.

We once knew a man who decided that he would make a tight board fence on the north and east sides of his barnyard to protect the cattle from the wind, as it would cost but little more than any other fence. When this was done he found that a little more expense would roof over the space between the fence and one side and end of the building. Then he had a shed, not quite watertight, for he did not shingle it, but battered the eaves, where the cattle could stand while he was cleaning out the stables and spreading the bedding on a stormy day, and longer when the sun shone into it, and they were much more comfortable. It was pleasing to see how the cattle would gather in that shed after they had drunk, while waiting for the door to open that they might go into the barn. The expense was small and was more than repaid by the comfort of the cattle, and probably by saving of food, though the farmers of those days did not carry their experiments on as scientifically and get results as exactly as the experiment stations do now. When they thought a new method paid they did not figure the profits down to fractions of a cent.—American Cultivator.



## Handling Ice Single Handed.

wagon very easily. One man seemed to handle the lever with ease, and it certainly looked like a valuable help not only in loading ice, but in handling any heavy objects that could be clutched by tongs or chain.—Cor. Rural New-Yorker.

## Charcoal for Poultry.

Poultry raisers in general do not fully appreciate the value of good charcoal. Twice or thrice a week a good supply of crushed charcoal—broken up as small as wheat grains—should be placed where the flock can have access to it at will. Charcoal is a good corrective for many ailments poultry are afflicted with. If charcoal is kept on hand long it should be put in the oven, and be well heated before using it for feeding to the poultry. When it has stood long and been exposed it may become tainted with something, as it is a great absorbent. Heating it will drive out all such impurities and refreshen it so it will be good as new. Burning corn on the cob until it is black will answer well, where it may not be convenient to secure the regular charcoal. Hens seem to enjoy picking among coal ashes and cinders, and it is a good plan to give them a chance to do so, as they often know what they require more certain than their owners do.

## Ground Feeds.

I believe that any kind of grain is much better for feed when ground than when given whole, says a correspondent of the American Agriculturist. It is more completely digested, and there is less liability of inflammation of the digestive tract. As a rule we feed oats whole to horses, but give ground feed

## Large Horses in Tennand.

Large horses are the ones to raise. With a large, young, unbroken horse you don't have to look up a purchaser. Not much. He looks you up. But with a small scrub you will have to look far and coax a good deal ere you find a buyer.

## NEWS OF OUR STATE.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

**Attack by His Nephew—Freshmen Suspended at Albion—Wolves in Berrien County—\$10,000 Blaze in Ionia—Committee to Obtain Schooling.**

A horrible affair which will undoubtedly result in the death of an Oceana County farmer occurred at Claybanks, and the alleged perpetrator of the crime has been arrested. The victim is P. A. Wansley of Claybanks, and his alleged assailant is his nephew, Ole Selland of Chicago, a young man about 22 years of age. It is claimed by Wansley and his wife that Selland assaulted him without provocation and brutally beat him with a club until he was insensible. Selland struck Wansley with the club and as the latter sank to the floor struck him another terrific blow upon the head. Wansley tried to defend himself and the two had a terrible struggle, demolishing the interior of the room. When Wansley was struck the third time he sank to the floor unconscious, his own blood forming a pool around his body. The wife of Mrs. Wansley rushed to the neighbors, and at their approach Selland fled.

**College Freshmen Suspended.**

Nineteen members of the freshmen class of Albion College, who were on a sleighing party without permission, were suspended from college by President Ashley pending the action of the faculty in their case. The freshmen planned the sleigh ride to Homer, but for some reason neglected to ask for the required permission until all were ready to start. President Ashley told them to postpone the party until the next day, but instead of doing this nineteen of the freshmen went to Homer, with the above result. It is expected that some of the class leaders who have been on probation this term will be summarily dealt with.

**Wolves Swarm in Berrien.**

Berrien County has a pack of wolves that are destroying sheep by the hundreds and the hunters are making an effort to rid that part of the State of the beasts. Frank Gliddens, while hunting four miles south of New Buffalo, shot and killed a large gray wolf. Mr. Gliddens was awarded a \$15 bounty by County Clerk A. L. Church at St. Joseph. This is the first wolf killed in Berrien County for the last twenty-five years. Leading sportsmen say the wolves come from central Indiana, having hunted through the Kankakee marsh and finally quartered for the winter in the New Buffalo marsh.

**Fire in Ionia.**

Ionia had a \$10,000 blaze at 3 o'clock on a recent morning. The grocery store of H. A. Kitch in the Wagar block was destroyed, and the building damaged to the extent of \$5,000. Perkins & Catermole's billiard rooms, L. K. Merrill's photograph gallery, R. Humphrey & Sons' dental parlors, Pullman & Stoddard's millinery, McCoy, the tailor, and Miss Howe's dressmaker, all received more or less damage from smoke and water.

**Died from Lockjaw.**

Frank L. Avery, the 10-year-old son of Estelma Avery of Kalamazoo, who was taken ill several days ago with lockjaw, died from exposure of a vaccination wound from which the seal had been torn by another boy at school in rough play, is dead. His sufferings were similar to those of a poison with hydrophobia.

**Wanted to Go to School.**

Will O'Grady, aged 15, was the burglar that broke into Herman Anderson's store at Newberry. He gave himself up saying he did it so he could go to the reform school. He wanted to go to school, but his father would not allow him. He claims his father drove him out of the house and made him work.

**Old Man Burned to Death.**

Milton Cutler, an old and highly respected resident of Manistiquie, was burned to death in a fire which partially destroyed his home. The other members of the family escaped in their night clothes.

**Within Our Borders.**

Many brick farm houses will be erected the coming summer by Sanilac County farmers.

Gaylord business men are talking of getting up a petition asking the Legislature to incorporate their village as a city.

The people of Allegan County will say at the spring election whether or not they wish to raise \$6,000 to build a new jail.

The Owosso School Board has decided to inaugurate the school savings bank system in the local schools in a few days.

Lausling expects soon to locate a cement glass factory employing about sixty men which has determined to leave Chicago on account of labor troubles.

A new flooring mill of fifty barrels daily capacity is to be established soon at Bannock, on an electric light and power plant is also on the tapis.

Pearl Dutcher, a lad of Delta township, was sentenced to one year in Ionia for forgery. He forged the name of a prominent farmer to paper amounting to \$50.

Muskegon evidently has few residents who are eager for military glory. The recruiting office there got but two recruits in a month, and as a result has been closed.

There was a most peculiar record made by a Union City family last year, being nothing less than six weddings in the family within the twelve months. The father and mother, who were divorced some time since, each remarried, and their four children also took matrimonial vows.

Benton Harbor was surprised by the announcement of the wedding of Guy E. Mitchell and Miss Nellie Jarvis, daughter of ex-Postmaster Jarvis, which had been kept secret since Oct. 15 last. Both have been employed in the postoffice here. The railroad is at last beginning to move the heavy hay crop of the Thumb. The delay in furnishing transportation for this important commodity, across the Lexington News, has deprived Sanilac County of circulating medium amounting to at least \$50,000, and this at a time of the year when the money is most needed.

James Jones, manager of the Paradise Operatic Company, asked a clerk in a crowded jewelry store at Battle Creek for a drink of water. He drank from the wrong jar, swallowing cyanide of potassium. Jones, frantic with pain, ran to a doctor's office, but died in ten minutes.

The grip is having a bigger run at Brighton this winter than it did ten years ago.

B. G. Caldwell will be carrier of a free delivery route to be established at Swartz Creek March 1.

Leopold J. Mordman has been appointed postmaster at Pike's Peak, vice Wm. R. Parmelee, removed.

Robert Pogue, owner of the well-known Twin Elms Hotel at Dryden, has sold that hostelry to E. L. McCafferty of Ionia.

John Horen, a prominent resident of Romulus, was killed while on his way from Wayne to his home in Romulus townships.

The plate glass front in Iron Mountain's new City Hall was ruined by some unknown vandal who threw a rock through it.

The grocers of Ypsilanti propose to form a "judicious combination" for the purpose of reducing certain expenses connected with the business.

Michigan postmasters appointed: Bailey, Ambrose W. Fenton, vice G. C. Fenton, dead; Nunica, Edward A. Brown, vice George Kinney, removed.

The deer hunters of Van Buren County have organized a league for the purpose of trying to secure certain amendments to the present game laws.

Hart is to have a new planing mill shortly and there is talk of the establishment there of a potato starch factory similar to the one at Traverse City.

Talk about taking time by the forelock! The ladies of one of Hudson's churches are already preparing for their church fair to be held just before Christmas.

Hugh Russell, village engineer at Newberry, was seriously scalded by steam at the pump house through carelessness at a fellow workman. He will lose the use of his hands.

John Cook, treasurer of Grand Haven, whose accounts have been investigated by Joseph Brewer, is found to owe the town \$2,476, which he or his bandsmen must make good.

At a special meeting of the village council of Vernon a thirty-year franchise was granted to Messrs. Benson and Hadass of Owasco for an electric road from Owasco to Durand. Work must be commenced before July 1.

Burglars attempted to rob the postoffice at Ocklawaha recently and now the village has placed a night watchman on duty on the streets, with instructions to shoot to kill suspicious characters who try to run when summoned to give an account of themselves.

Judge Smith has declined to act in the case of James H. Beimm, the Dimondale murderer now confined in the Eaton County jail, awaiting the execution of certain provisions specified in Pingree's pardon. The opinion handed down by the court is in shape of a reply to the petition of the counsel for prisoner.

Thos. Hutchinson of Sheridan is in luck, it there be such a thing. While out hunting recently he "treed" what he supposed to be a gray fox, but in his efforts to capture the animal he soon discovered that it was some other kind of a silver gray and a silver black cross, and netted him an even \$52.

The counter home of Frank Garrett near Benton Harbor was destroyed by fire at an early hour the other morning. Mr. and Mrs. Garrett and their young son made their escape through the window of their sleeping room, scantily attired. Members of the family were awakened by the barking of their dog, which was, therefore, the best protection of the household goods, several valuable costumes were burned.

Harry Blaisdell of Grand Rapids was found in a room of the Metropolitan Hotel, Kansas City, in an unconscious condition from the effects of a dose of morphine. That the drug was taken with suicidal intent was evidenced by the following letter, which was found on him when he was searched at the police station, where he was taken after he had regained consciousness: "Dear Mother, Maud, Grace, Morris, Ralph, Pat, Edgar—I cannot stand the strain; so good bye till we meet in heaven above. I believe in Jesus—Harry."

John Slack, a well-to-do farmer living two miles south of White Pigeon, was arrested charged with attempting to poison his wife. The warrant was sworn out by his son, Mrs. Slack, because she lately ill after taking as she supposed a powder left by a physician. Stronious efforts saved her life. A small portion of the powder remaining in the paper was pronounced by two physicians to be strychnine. Slack is alleged to have purchased ten grains of the powder at a use-it-or-lose-it drug store, and immediately began killing rats. He protests his innocence.

A young man of Ann Arbor became enamored of a woman who was already married, but who seemed to lack favor upon him. Finally he suggested that she get a divorce, that they might be wed, and when he offered to foot the bill for the divorce she acquiesced. In due time the divorce was secured and the happy pair, and then the young fellow woke up to the fact that he was an easy mark for the woman gave him the cold, cold shake, and told him she had no use for him any more that she had secured her divorce without expense to herself.

During a family row on the farm of Levi Morningstar, three miles east of Sparta, Morningstar shot his son-in-law, James Vanderhoof. The charge struck Vanderhoof in the left chest. Morningstar was arrested and taken to Grand Rapids. He claims that Vanderhoof came home intoxicated and began to abuse his wife and himself, and that when his actions finally became intolerable he took his gun with the intention of shooting him down as he opened door to admit within the twelve months. The father and mother, who were divorced some time since, each remarried, and their four children also took matrimonial vows.

Benton Harbor was surprised by the announcement of the wedding of Guy E. Mitchell and Miss Nellie Jarvis, daughter of ex-Postmaster Jarvis, which had been kept secret since Oct. 15 last. Both have been employed in the postoffice here. The railroad is at last beginning to move the heavy hay crop of the Thumb. The delay in furnishing transportation for this important commodity, across the Lexington News, has deprived Sanilac County of circulating medium amounting to at least \$50,000, and this at a time of the year when the money is most needed.

James Jones, manager of the Paradise Operatic Company, asked a clerk in a crowded jewelry store at Battle Creek for a drink of water. He drank from the wrong jar, swallowing cyanide of potassium. Jones, frantic with pain, ran to a doctor's office, but died in ten minutes.

The postal authorities will investigate the reported tampering with the mails on the routes between Grand Rapids and Niles and Benton Harbor. It is alleged that valuable registered packages have been missed on all the routes and checks stolen from the mails presented at banks by persons said to be confederates of the persons who are believed to have committed the thefts.

Burglars broke into the Grand Rapids office of the Standard Oil Co. and stole a safe with intruders. They first knocked off the handle with a heavy sledge and then blew the door into smithereens, but got only about \$25 worth of stamps.

Chief of Police Greenfield of Kalamazoo sized up the men on his staff and found that the combined weight of the seven men was 2,000 pounds, the average being 277 1/2 pounds. The heaviest man is Patrolman Pickard, who weighs 284 pounds and is six feet five inches in height. The lightest man in the bunch is Patrolman Kremer, who weighs 182.

## MICHIGAN SOLONS.

The initiation of the State educators in favor of the establishment of rural high schools has taken the form of a bill providing the establishment of such schools, introduced in the Senate on Tuesday. The bill provides that the town board shall call an election on this subject, on petition of not less than one-third of the voters of the township, and in the event the proposition carries the township may bond itself for \$5,000. There were introduced in the House bills making the contracts of diamond and tontine companies unlawful and providing severe penalties for persons carrying them; making an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for the State Fair Society; and providing that all supplies for State institutions be purchased under contract by State auditors, instead of having the board of each institution purchase these supplies. It is estimated that the reform reform will effect an annual saving of \$60,000.

The bill for the relief of the Supreme Court, providing for an increase in the number of judges from five to seven, was put to sleep in the Senate Wednesday afternoon, when everything after the enacting clause was stricken out. The measure was urged by members of the court, who are far behind with their work.

The cause of election reform received quite a setback in the Legislature on Thursday when the Senate, by a vote of 12 to 8, defeated the Colby House primary election bill abolishing caucuses and conventions in Wayne, the most populous county of the State. This indicates the defeat of the House bill providing for a similar system in Kent County. In the House a bill was introduced to prohibit hunting on Sunday.

The insurance companies are coming in for their usual share of attention from the Legislature, the latest bill of importance to be introduced being one offered on Friday by Representative McCull to amend the act relating to foreign life insurance companies from 2 to 3 per cent. Representative Dingley has given notice of bills to make the Australian ballot a feature of all primary elections in the State, and Representative Bauman has a measure which provides that before any franchise granting the use of public streets or alleys be made, it shall be indorsed by a majority of the electors of the municipality affected at a general election. A bill prohibiting the wearing of buttons of the Grand Army and Loyal Legion by persons not members in good standing of those orders was also presented.

**Bills Introduced—Senate.**

Pierston—To abolish the office of commissioner of mineral statistics.

Murfin—To authorize any railroad company to sell, lease or convey its property or franchises to any other railroad company.

Deberry—Providing that State banks with a capital of \$50,000 or upwards shall not pay salaries aggregating more than 5 per cent of the combined capital and surplus.

Palmer—Requiring all school teachers to record their certificates with the county commissioner of schools.

Robson—Anti-olice color bill.

Humphrey—Leaving resolution for relief of Henry M. Kingsley.

Gad Smith—Requiring contracts for installation plan sales to be filed.

Goodell—Congressional reapportionment bill.

Schum



The Century Company,  
Union Square, New York



## The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1900.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Attend the band concert to-morrow evening.

Hear Col. Hulp at the Opera House Feb. 21st.

For Rent—A cozy house. Enquire of L. Fournier.

Col. Hulp will lecture at the Opera House, Feb. 21st.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

WANTED—Wood cutters. Enquire of T. Hanson, Grayling, Mich.

Don't miss the lecture at the Opera House, Feb. 21st, by Col. Hulp.

Gift spikes, all sizes and styles, at Mrs. Woodworth's Millinery store.

Advertiser letters.—J. J. Sheehan, William Wise, Emma Johnson, John Cloud.

For sale, cheap—A good 4 room cottage, in Brink's addition. Inquire at this office. Jan 24-1m

Dinner and supper will only be 25 cents at Mrs. Wills the 22. You can't afford to miss it.

Subscribe for the Avalanche and the "American Boy." Only \$1.25 a year.

Miss Carrie Johnson returned last week from Pontwater, accompanied by her mother.

The band boys give another of their popular concerts to-morrow evening at the Opera House. Every body come.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Boys, if your father takes the AVA LANCHE, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

For sale or rent—Farm known as the Rose Homestead. For particulars enquire of Mrs. Evans, Grayling, Mich.

Stones the Cough and works of Cold. Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Wright Havens received peach blossoms from his brother in Texas, last week. They soaked out of place here with the snow.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

The Ladies of the Catholic Church will give a supper at the G. A. R. Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 18th. All cordially invited. Bill 25c. Supper served from 5 o'clock.

Miss Etha-Coverly returned home, Monday evening, from the southern part of the state, where she has been spending the winter with friends and relatives.

Rev. O. W. Willits was in Detroit last week, assisting in the great revival work going forward in that city. He is expected home for his regular service here, next Sunday.

A burning chimney on the south side of the town, last Friday, caused an alarm of fire to be turned in, to which the department quickly responded. Fortunately they were not needed, and no damage resulted.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chalker took advantage of the excellent sleighing last Saturday, to come down to the regular meeting of the G. A. R. Post and Corps, where they are always welcome.

The oil well started down last Saturday through about 50 feet of sand and gravel, than about 50 feet of clay, and are now down 200 feet, during night and day. Our people are anxiously awaiting the result.

The Lady Friends of the Presbyterian church will serve a dinner and supper at the home of Mrs. George Wills on Railroad street, Feb. 22. It will be a splendid dinner and supper. Do not fail to come.

A girl, in answer to an advertisement which proposed to tell the girls how to keep their hands smooth and soft for the small sum of twenty-five cents, received this for her money: "Soak your hands in dishwater three times a day while mother rests."

WANTED—A good strong young girl for general house work in a family of five, with no washing. Good wages. Address C. E. Moore, care of Morley Brothers, Saginaw, Mich.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and of all kinds of Sewing Machines, will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Hunters will be interested in the bill introduced in the legislature last week relative to deer hunting. The bill, if it should become a law, will limit to two the number of deer to be killed by one hunter during the season and also prohibits the sale of venison absolutely. The bill also does away with spring duck shooting and provides a uniform season for birds.

## The Burnt House Destroyed by Fire this Morning.

This morning, about 6:30, with the thermometer registering 20 below zero, the fire alarm aroused our citizens, and it was found that the Court House was afire. The fire originated in the female jail, where Mrs. Conolly, an old lady, was put the day before for temporary shelter, and it is supposed, that she set the fire.

The fire gained headway rapidly, and in spite of the heroic efforts of the department soon spread all over the third floor and broke through the roof. The fire is gaining rapidly, and the probabilities are that the building will be a total loss. Some of the records were removed from the burning building.

We will give particulars next week.

Have you seen The Lyre, "Michigan's Merry Magazine?" Its the greatest thing ever put out. Official organ of the Pristine Order of Prevaricators and the Jim Lewis Sporting Club. Send 50c for a year's subscription and get a Lyre's Diploma, handsomely printed in colors, free to every subscriber. Address: The Lyre, Harbor Springs, Mich.

One of the most interesting numbers on the program for the band concert to-morrow evening will be the "Battle of Manila." Synopsis: Sunrise at Manila, Approach of Dewey's fleet, Alarm of Spaniards, Yankees are coming, First gun fired by the enemy, Dewey's signal: Clear the deck for action, Battle begins, Bombarding the enemy's fleet, enemy is vanquished, Stars and Stripes have won the day, Grand march of victory.

The March number of the Delinquent is admirably suited to the various needs of every woman. There is something in it of a practical character for every woman who has household cares or who wishes to understand the tendency in modern style. One of the most valuable articles is on "The Servants We Do Not Keep," by Prof. Ellen H. Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This is a subject that should interest every woman who has troubles with the domestic problem.

No sensible man should ever do get angry because a man duns him for his money. A dun is not an impeachment on a man's integrity, but is simply the outpouring of a necessity. For instance, 1,000 men owe a man from \$1 to \$20 each; he has to dun them in order to pay his expenses. Instead of getting angry and stopping the paper because the publisher asks for what is due him, he should thank the editor for waiting so patiently and pay up like a man.—Exchange.

Miss Alice Manwaring, who will be well remembered by our citizens, now residing in Ann Arbor, had an experience a few evenings since which proves the grit of Grayling girls. She was on her way home, and when passing the railroad a footpad attempted to hold her up for her purse. Instead of fainting or screaming she took the fellow by the throat and cuffed him up to a peak, till he was glad to leave.

Among those women who have come into recent note by careful management of great wealth, is Miss Miller Gould, daughter of Jay Gould, and sister-in-law of the extravagant Count de Castellane. Miss Gould's work for the soldiers and sailors of Spanish War is still fresh in the memory. Much that is unfamiliar regarding her gifts and her methods of giving is told by Mrs. Sarah K. Bolton in the March Delinquent. Miss Gould is one who dislikes notoriety and, therefore, one whose gifts often go unrecorded.

The Lady Maccabees of Michigan have been restrained by injunction from organizing outside of the limits of this state, and the penalty for violation of the terms of the restraining order was fixed at \$10,000. The injunction was granted on the complaint of several members of subordinate lives, and is against the great hive of the L. O. T. M. of Michigan, the executive committee thereof and its officers, Lilli M. Hollister, Francis E. Burns, Rachel A. Bailey, Emma E. Bower and Susie S. Graves. Devere Hall, of Bay City, legal counsel of the Great Hive for Michigan, has applied to the Port Huron circuit court to dissolve the injunction.

The Christian Endeavorers of this place are very much alive, as last week's pleasures will testify. The Senior Endeavorers assigned a fine sleigh ride behind Mr. Fred Harrington's horses last Monday night. Last Thursday night the Junior Endeavor had an entertainment and lunch in the church parlors for the small sum of six cents. These exercises were gotten up wholly by the Juniors, who acquitted themselves with great credit. Over one hundred and twenty-five people, great and small, spent a most enjoyable evening. All young people, who do not spend the hour between six and seven Sunday evenings at other churches in the village, are cordially invited to join us in our pleasant hour at the Presbyterian church.

## The State Round-up Farmer's Institute.

If you will buy your ticket on Monday, February 25th, you can get passage to Lansing and return for one fare for the round trip. The State Round-up Farmer's Institute occurs the last three days in February, at the Agricultural College. The program is a novel one. In the forenoon the crowd is divided into three sections. The women go to the women's building, where for three days instruction is given in domestic art, cooking and sewing. The fruit men have a section by themselves each forenoon, with a program that would do justice to any fruit convention. In the general farm section a drill is given every day in stock judging, taking up horses on Tuesday, cattle on Wednesday and sheep and swine on Thursday. The best talent available is secured for training the people attending in the art of judging live stock. Every day at nine o'clock, instruction is given on veterinary topics, and at ten on stock feeding. The afternoons and evenings are given up to more general topics. The institute is thus in itself a college education in brief. No farmer, who can possibly leave his business can afford to miss this opportunity. Programs will be sent to all who request them.

C. D. SMITH,  
Supt. Farmers' Institutes.

Working Overtime.  
Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless, little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache and all stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

Love's Items.

Mr. Owen visited Lovell on Thursday last.

F. L. Michelson visited Lovell on Friday with T. E. Douglas.

Chester Jones has gone to Lewis-ton. We miss his pleasant greeting.

George Mills of Cass City, who has been here for the past six weeks, returned to his home Saturday.

Clyde Quick spent Sunday in Grayling.

E. Houghton spent Sunday in Bay City.

Mrs. Frazer spent Sunday in Grayling.

Lovell people have harvested a good crop of ice for the coming season.

Mrs. Joseph Day got her hand badly scalded on the 11th.

Mrs. M. Healy has just heard of her father's death in their old home in Newfoundland. He died at the age of 82 years.

CONSERVATION.

Will Boom His Business.

S. Laval, a merchant of Dallas, Tex., writes: "I thought I would have to give up business, after two years of a life of overwork and long hours, but four bottles of Electric Bitters gave me new life. I can now eat anything, sleep well and feel like working all the time. It's the best medicine on earth." It's a wonderful tonic and health builder for tired, weak, sickly and run-down people. Try it. Satisfaction guaranteed. Only 50c at L. Fournier's drug store.

NOTICE.

Those who attend the dance at Frederic, on Saturday night, Feb. 16th, are cordially invited to partake of a midnight supper at the residence of Mrs. C. F. Kelley. Proceeds to apply to a new organ for the town hall. Bill 50c per couple.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Had To Conquer Or Die.

"I was just about gone," writes Mrs. Rosa Richardson, of Laurel Springs, N. C., "I had Consumption so bad that the best doctors said I could not live more than a month, but I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by seven bottles and am now stout and well." It's an unrivaled life savor in Consumption, Pneumonia, La Grippe and Bronchitis; infallible for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Croup, or Whooping Cough. Guaranteed bottles 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

State trespass agent Shilen says that the State Land Commissioner has decided that no settlement will be made with those found trespassing on state lands in the future, but that criminal proceedings will be commenced. It has been determined that the practice of stealing timber from state lands must be stopped and every effort will be put forth to punish all offenders.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for cuts, burns, bruises, boils, sores, eczema, ulcers, frost, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid country residents. Salary per year, payable weekly. Super day, absolutely and all expenses, straight, board, double salary, no commission, salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. Standard House, 31 Dearborn street, Chicago. Jan 14-4w

## E. W. Grover

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day.

Now We Have Struck It.  
Every paid up subscriber to the AVA LANCHE can have "The American Boy," one of the best, if not the best, boys papers in America, for 25 cents a year, and every family where there are boys should have it. Call and get a sample copy.

To Cure a Cold in One Day  
Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grover's signature is on each box. 25c.

Here is the Greatest Bargain We Ever Offered Our Readers.  
The Crawford Avalanche, Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press, and the Free Press Annual Year Book and Encyclopedia for 1901, a valuable book of over 500 pages that tells you all you want to know. Over 30,000 of the 1901 edition were sold at 25c each. It is the most popular book of the kind ever published. For further particulars see advertisement in another column of this issue.

NOTICE.

Rilla Beebe has left my bed and board, and I am not responsible for any debts contracted by her.

WHITNEY BEEBE.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
County of Crawford.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling on Thursday, the 31st day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present: Hon. JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Napoleon Goulet deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joseph Goulet, administrator of said estate, praying that a time and place be assigned for an examination and allowance of his final account with said estate.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday the 4th day of March A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin and Leon Goulet, Emma Goulet and Thomas Goulet, minor heirs, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,  
Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
County of Crawford.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Tuesday the 31st day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present: Hon. JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Kellis M. Goulet deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joseph Goulet, father of said deceased, praying that letters of administration of the above named estate be granted him or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 4th day of March A. D. 1901, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin, and the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,  
Judge of Probate.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.  
County of Crawford.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Crawford, holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Monday, the 23rd day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Present: Hon. JOHN C. HANSON, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel McCollum deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Mrs. Ellen J. Hamilton, administrator of said estate, praying for a license in said estate at private sale for the purpose of paying debts, consisting of taxes, etc.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1901, at three o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said McCollum and Berrie D. McCollum, minor heirs, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Crawford, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,  
Judge of Probate.

Free of Charge.

Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the throat, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature, who will call at Fournier's Drug Store, will be presented with a sample bottle of Fournier's German Syrup, free of charge. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children, without orders from parents.

No throat or Lung Remedy ever had such a sale as Fournier's German Syrup in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggist will tell you that its success was marvelous. It is really the only Throat and Lung remedy generally endorsed by physicians. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

Get Green's Prize Almanac.

SYRUP  
TAR  
Wild Cherry  
FOR COUGHS AND COLDS  
BRONCHITIS,  
HOARSENESS,  
LOSS OF VOICE,  
Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces,  
And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

FOR SALE BY  
Lucien Fournier,  
DRUGGIST,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist  
WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Insley.

C. C. WESCOTT  
DENTIST,  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Office—Over Alexander's law office, on Michigan Avenue.  
Office hours—8 to 12 a. m., and 2 to 6 p. m.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
PATENTS  
TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Absolutely free of charge. A sketch and description of an invention, no matter how simple, will be prepared for you. We will also prepare a complete set of specifications and claims, and will secure for you a patent in any country. We will also secure for you a license in any country. We will also secure for you a license in any country. We will also secure for you a license in any country.

Scientific American.  
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1.00. Single copies, 10c. Address: MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL  
"The Niagara Falls Route."

TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.  
Lv. Grayling. Arr. at Mackinaw.  
Mackinaw Express. 4:35 P. M. 7:45 P. M.  
Mackinaw Exp. 4:40 A. M. 7:40 A. M.  
New Richmond. 5:30 P. M. 8:40 P. M.  
Accommodation. 12:00 M. 3:50 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.  
Lv. Grayling. Arr. at Bay City.  
Detroit Express. 2:10 P. M. 5:15 P. M.  
Bay City Exp. 1:40 A. M. 4:40 A. M.  
Accommodation. 6:30 A. M. 9:40 A. M.  
Lewiston Branch.  
Accommodation. 6:30 A. M. 9:40 A. M.  
O. W. ROGUES,  
A. W. CAMPBELL, Gen. Pass. Agents,  
Local Agents.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. Live Stock Yards,  
Detroit, Feb. 11, 1901.

The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:

Prime steers and heifers \$4.25 to \$4.50; handy butcher's cattle, \$3.75 to \$4.10; common, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners cows, \$1.50 to \$2.50; stockers and feeders active at \$2.75 to \$3.75.

Milch cows, steady at \$25.00 to \$50.00; calves, active at \$4.50 to \$7.50.

Sheep and lambs, small receipts and higher; prime lambs \$5.25 to \$5.35; mixed \$3.50 to \$4.50; culls \$2.00 to \$3.50.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$5.30 to \$5.40; Yorkers \$5.30 to \$5.35; pigs \$5.30 to \$5.35; rough \$4.25 to \$4.75; stags \$4.00; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Free of Charge.

Any adult suffering from a cold settled on the throat, bronchitis, throat or lung troubles of any nature, who will call at Fournier's Drug Store, will be presented with a sample bottle of Fournier's German Syrup, free of charge. Only one bottle given to one person, and none to children, without orders from parents.

No throat or Lung Remedy ever had such a sale as Fournier's German Syrup in all parts of the civilized world. Twenty years ago millions of bottles were given away, and your druggist will tell you that its success was marvelous. It is really the only Throat and Lung remedy generally endorsed by physicians. One 75 cent bottle will cure or prove its value. Sold by dealers in all civilized countries.

Get Green's Prize Almanac.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid country residents. Salary per year, payable weekly. Super day, absolutely and all expenses, straight, board, double salary, no commission, salary paid each Saturday and expense money advanced each week. Standard House, 31 Dearborn street, Chicago. Jan 14-4w

# Blumenthal —AND— Baumgart, THE BIG One Price For All Store

We take pleasure to announce that we have received our new line of

## Spring Dry Goods, —AND— Laces, Silks, Belts and Fancy Goods.

It is open to your inspection. Styles the latest. Prices the lowest.

Our line of Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's Shoes cannot be beat in style, durability and prices. We handle nothing but what is first class.

Respectfully Yours

# BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE. Grayling, Mich.

A Chance to Save Money.

We are offering this year's

## Wall Paper 25 per cent off

From regular prices!

This is not a fraud. We do it because we have only a small lot left, and we want to open up next spring with a complete new stock. Come early, and take advantage of this offer.

J. W. SORENSON.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

# A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels."

CLIPPER PLOW, or a  
GALE PLOW, or a  
HARROW, (Spoke, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,  
Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,  
Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,  
Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office  
O. PALMER.

POPULAR PUBLICATIONS—POPULAR PRICES

has for nearly sixty years been recognized as the People's National Family Newspaper, for farmers, mechanics, and all who are interested in the progress of the country. Its splendid Agricultural Department, its reliable market reports, its scientific and practical information, its fascinating short stories, etc., etc., render it indispensable to every family. Regular subscription price, \$1.00 per year.

In connection with The Tribune we offer to those who desire to secure the best magazines, illustrated weeklies, and agricultural journals, the following splendid inducements:

Regular Price	With Weekly Tribune	With Weekly Tribune and Magazine
One Year	One Year	One Year
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
\$2.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
\$3.00	\$3.00	\$3.00
\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00
\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
\$7.00	\$7.00	\$7.00
\$8.00	\$8.00	\$8.00
\$9.00	\$9.00	\$9.00
\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00

North American Review, New York City. 4.00  
Harper's Magazine, New York City. 4.00  
Century Magazine, New York City. 4.00  
St. Nicholas Magazine, New York City. 4.00  
McClure's Magazine, New York City. 4.00  
Frank Leslie's Monthly, New York City. 4.00  
Munsey's Magazine, New York City. 4.00  
Success, New York City. 4.00  
Lodge Monthly, New York City. 4.00  
Puck, New York City. 4.00  
Grain and Home, Springfield, Mass. 4.00  
Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penn. 4.00  
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn. 4.00  
The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn. 4.00  
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass. 4.00  
Farm Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill. 4.00  
Grain and Home, Springfield, Mass. 4.00  
Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Penn. 4.00  
Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, Penn. 4.00  
The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn. 4.00  
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass. 4.00  
Farm Field and Fireside, Chicago, Ill. 4.00

Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind. 4.00  
Ohio Farmer, Cincinnati, Ohio. 4.00  
Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich. 4.00  
Farm and Fireside, Springfield, Ohio. 4.00  
Farm News, Springfield, Ohio. 4.00  
Home and Farm, Louisville, Ky. 4.00  
The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn. 4.00  
Tribune Almanac, 1901. 1.00

These send each with order.

Those wishing to subscribe for more than one of the above publications in connection with The Tribune may remit at publishers' regular price.</











# SUNSHINE.

A pocketful of sunshine  
Is better far than gold;  
It drowns the daily sorrows  
Of the young and of the old;  
It fills the world with pleasure  
In field, in lane, and street,  
And brightens every prospect  
Of the mortals that we meet.

A pocketful of sunshine  
Can make the world akin  
And lift a hand of sorrow  
From the burdened backs of sin;  
Diffusing light and knowledge  
Through thorny paths of life;  
It glids with silver lining  
The storm clouds of strife.

A pocketful of sunshine  
To the silent, gloomy grave;  
Irradiates our pathway  
To the silent, gloomy grave,  
And when our race is finished,  
With angels far above,  
We'll bask in heavenly sunshine  
And everlasting love.

—Washington Star.

## The Old Man Across the Hall

BY ROSE BARTWICK THOMPSON.

"How delicious they are, Jennie! They remind me of the dear old farm in Illinois."

Maggie Wells dropped a large, purple grape between her rosy lips, and her brown eyes took on a dreamy look as she thought of the farm among the hills.

She was just about plucking another grape from the stem, when she looked up suddenly, and said: "I wonder if the old man across the hall wouldn't like some of these grapes? He seems worse than ever tonight."

"Poor old man!" replied Jennie, with a ready sympathy shining in her blue eyes. "It is bad enough to be poor," she added, with a troubled glance about the bare little room she occupied in company with this other poor girl, who, like herself, was trying to make a living at carpet-making in Miss Danforth's shop.

They were not stifling, and the girls missed the freedom of the old life and the fresh breeze

Is bad enough to be poor," she repeated, thoughtfully, "but to be old and sick too!—It must be dreadful! I say, Maggie, I'll donate my share of this poor little Saturday-night treat to my sick neighbor."

"And I'll give all of mine, except the two I've already eaten," said Maggie, laying the bunch of tempting grapes back on the plate. "And because I have eaten of them, will volunteer to carry these in to him."

"I wouldn't venture into the room, Maggie," said Jennie, with anxiety. "He groans and takes on so terribly that he may be very cross."

"I believe he has the gout," said Maggie, as she spread the grapes out on the table, turning the freshest and most tempting side upmost.

"What makes you think so?" "He couldn't be so dreadfully sick every night, as he is, and be able to get about the next day, with anything else. Besides, you know, I met him in the hall one day, and he was hobbling along, so feeble that I really wanted to do something for him ever since."

"Well, Maggie, see that you don't make him angry by your kindly intentions," cautioned Jennie. "If he has the gout, he is sure to be irritable." Maggie was brave enough until she had stepped into the hall, and had closed the door between herself and Jennie; then her heart began to fail, and she almost wished she had not undertaken to do this kindly act.

Perhaps he might consider her intrusive; but at any rate she would not go back to be laughed at by Jennie. A profound groan from the room across the hall found its way to her tender heart, and revived her flagging courage.

Stepping hastily across to the old man's door, she rapped, without a moment's hesitation, in which to lose courage again.

A voice from within bade her enter; and as she opened the door, she noticed that the room was in semi-darkness, and a solitary figure was sitting in a large chair by the table.

Having accomplished her errand, she retreated to her own room; a little startled at her presumption in entering her strange neighbor's apartment, but heartily glad that the first call had been made, and a way opened for little kindly acts in the future.

The moment she had closed the door behind her, the occupant of that "large chair" arose to his feet and indulged in a low, but hearty, laugh.

"Bless her dear little heart!" he ejaculated. "She thinks I am old and sick. Ha! ha! Hello, George, is that you?"

The door-knob turned, the door swung open, and a young man stepped into the room. "Come in this moment, George. I've got the choicest bit of romance to tell you about. It all comes of Uncle Dan's visit to my dear here the other day and my elocution."

"The idea of your talking this horrid room, anyhow," said George, helping himself to a chair and a cigar. "It's darker than a pocket here. Why don't you light up?"

"Have patience, my dear fellow. I love the darkness, you know; but I'll light up now."

"How do you get along with your elocution?" asked George, with a merry twinkle in his eyes.

"I thought I was progressing finely," replied his companion. "But I guess I'll have to give it up. First, I disturbed the people at home, and rented this room up here among the working people, hoping to be out of hearing from every one I care about. But there's two pretty girls across the hall."

"Have you seen them?" "Not exactly, but I know that they

are pretty, by their voices. Their laughter makes a fellow think of brooks rippling against the rocks, and birds singing in the forest. I've tried to imitate it, but it's utterly impossible."

"Well?" as he paused. "They must have seen Uncle Dan when he came to my room, for they evidently think I am an Indian old man, for they imagine that I am a great sufferer in consequence of my elocution. A little while ago a knock came to my door, and I—thinking it was you—called out, 'Come in!' The door opened, and the sweetest voice I ever heard said, in quick, startled tones:

"My friend and I have the room across the hall, sir. We heard you moaning with pain, and are very sorry for you. If there is anything that we can do to make you more comfortable, sir, please let us know. We—Jennie and I—are capital nurses. I hope you won't be offended at our offering you these grapes. We thought you might like them."

"You see, George, I hadn't lit up yet, and she could only see the dim outline of my figure in the chair. I mistrusted at once how she came to make the mistake, and I was afraid of frightening the dear little girl if I discovered myself to her; so I said, with the trembling accent of an old man (my elocution helped me there):

"You are very thoughtful, I'm sure, and I thank you both."

"She interrupted me by saying: 'Oh, no, sir; not at all. We are glad to be of service to you. It must be said to be old, sick and alone.' 'I must say that you've got your own self into a pretty fix, with your howling, groaning, and screaming.'—Excuse me, Paul!" as a chair came whizzing across the room. "I should have said, with the trailing of your voice. You'll have to change your room again."

"Catch me doing it!" exclaimed Paul Leonard, emphatically. "I'm more interested in those two girls, who, amid all their poverty and grief, can find sympathy and those two pitifully small bunches of grapes to bestow on a sick old man, than in all the elocution in the world. They are worth knowing, George. I am going to form their acquaintance, if I can."

George Howard said "Fudge and nonsense," but the next day he met his friend with the inquiry:

"Paul, has one of your pretty girls got blue eyes, for all the world, like country paupers? and a fresh, sweet face and yellow hair?"

"I haven't seen them yet. Have you?" asked Paul, with interest.

"I think so; and if they are the same, I want to form their acquaintance, too. If I can in the right and proper manner. I saw them go into your house, and I trust they are the same angels of mercy who can find time and inclination to minister to another's needs."

"I'll have to be prompt, or George will get ahead of me," thought Paul Leonard, as he stopped at a fruit store on his way back to his "den," which had been suddenly transformed into an "enchanted palace," with a "fair princess" just across the hall.

A little later, Maggie and Jennie were aroused from a pleasant little chat by a knock at their door. On opening it, Jennie beheld a tall, fine-looking young man, who bowed courteously, and begged leave to return their plate, with Uncle Dan's heartfelt thanks for their kindness to an old man.

"How is your uncle tonight?" Maggie asked, coming forward.

"Much better, thank you!" he replied, steadily.

"After which followed introductions, and the young man soon found himself seated in the bare little room, telling the young ladies about Uncle Dan and his infirmities, every word of which was true. He would not wound his listeners by allowing them to suspect their mistake.

"Uncle Dan is with my mother now," said Mr. Leonard, an hour later, as he arose to depart, apologizing for his long call. "He will make his home with her in the future, where he can have the care and attention his age requires; but I shall retain possession of his room for a time, and am most happy to find that I shall have such delightful neighbors."

The next morning the girls found a basket of California fruit, among which beautiful and costly flowers were artistically arranged, hanging to their door-knob. The card attached to the handle of the basket had these words, written in a masculine hand:

"With Uncle Dan's compliments."

"Why, Jennie, he must be rich, after all!" exclaimed Maggie, her brown eyes large with wonderment.

"We have no space to relate the progress of Paul Leonard's wooing with pretty, tender-hearted Maggie Wells, whom he considered a "pearl among women," and whose loving heart he soon won for his own. Suffice to say that the evening on which he returned the plate was not the last one spent in that humble room across the hall."

He persuaded brown-eyed Maggie that his life would be miserable unless spent with her, and the heart which was touched by an old man's moans yielded to a young man's entreaties, and she became his wife.

She did not learn of her mistake in regard to Uncle Dan and Paul's elocution until she had been his wife for several weeks. She then ascertained that the genuine "Uncle Dan" knew nothing of her act of kindness; but her husband appreciated it, and treasured his little wife all the more for her loving heart.

Maggie could not endure the thought of being separated from her friend, Jennie, who had been companion and sister in the days of her "struggle for bread," and so it happened that Jennie became a permanent guest at the great house, over which Maggie presided as mistress.

It was in Paul Leonard's parlors that his friend, George Howard, met the girl with "blue eyes," for all the world like country paupers.

He had not for one moment forgotten those blue eyes, nor had he lost

interest in their owner since the day he accidentally met her in company with Maggie, near the telegraph house in which Paul's room was located.

Six months later a wedding was celebrated in Paul Leonard's parlors. Pretty Jennie was the bride and George Howard the groom.

Maggie Leonard followed about, giving the bride's upper lip finishing touches, and just as they were ready to descend to the parlors, where the guests were waiting for the ceremony, to begin, she gave the bride a rapturous kiss, whispering as she did so:

"Only think, Jennie dear, if it hadn't been for Paul's ridiculous elocution, and our interest in the old man across the hall, we would probably have been making coverts today in Mme. Danforth's hot rooms. Great events do grow out of small beginnings sometimes.—Saturday Night."

## ADULTERATED MOLASSES.

The Blame Placed Upon People who Want Cheap Goods.

The fact of the matter is that all this cry about adulterated molasses has somewhat befogged the public on this interesting topic. They have come to believe that the molasses producers in Louisiana have ruined their industry by adulterating their product with glucose, and even worse, by using harmful chemicals. This is not the case at all. The producers, or planters, as they call them, in this part of the world, still make the Simon Pure article as of old, but the supply of the fine old-time sugar-house or kettle molasses is necessarily small, it is high priced, and the consuming public will not pay the price in competition with the fine-colored, adulterated, but cheaper article. Jobbers no longer desire to handle the pure kettle molasses, because their customers will not pay the cost when they can buy the mixed article for almost half the price. Any one who is willing to pay the price of the pure article, however, can find it in New Orleans.

There was a time when large quantities of rich kettle molasses were made in this state in the old-style sugar houses. This rich molasses represented the waste of a considerable portion of the sugar product. The tendency in recent years has been to extract all the sugar possible from the cane juice, and modern sugar factories extract such a large proportion of sugar that the molasses by-product is no longer the rich sugar-house article, except in the case of a few old-fashioned factories where the kettle process is still in use.

The great bulk of the molasses now marketed from the plantations is a comparatively low grade by-product of indifferent color and inferior in sugar content. A very large proportion of this molasses would not be acceptable to consumers in its crude or original state, hence the practice of mixing it with glucose to improve its appearance and render it merchantable commenced. This mixing of molasses is quite distinct from the custom of blending in which the chemicals are used, the deleterious effect of which has been much discussed. Molasses mixed with glucose, although it is certainly an inferior article compared with pure sugar-house molasses or can syrup, is yet entirely wholesome.

It is certainly a bad practice to sell a mixed article in lieu of a pure article, but in the case of molasses there need be no danger of being deceived. Pure molasses is very much more expensive than the mixed article. The reason why it is difficult to obtain from the retailers is the unalterable propensity of the average American to discriminate in favor of the cheaper article, providing its appearance is satisfactory. The average consumer will buy the mixed article every time in preference to the pure article. The mixing of molasses has therefore been actually forced upon the distributors—first, by the altered system of manufacture on plantations, and second, by the unwillingness of consumers to pay the price of the pure article.—New Orleans Picayune.

## Modern Boiler Making.

We prepared for deafening sounds. But there was comparatively little noise, for the old boiler-maker who hammered away all day on rivets is, in this establishment at least, a thing of the past, says Theodore Waters. His place has been taken by powerful machinery that presses instead of hammers. We begin to get a larger glimpse of the machine-precision of the works, and from what we saw it would seem that the making of a locomotive boiler is the work of a few minutes. For instance, we went over to where a big machine was drilling holes round the edges of some large slabs of metal. The slabs measured a dozen feet each way and were an inch thick, yet the drills went through several of them superimposed, as though they were so much felt.

While we looked, a travelling crane came rapidly up the aisle and stopped by the machine. Two flat hooks, like those used to lift barrels, came down from above. A workman caught one on the edge of a metal sheet which had been drawn from the machine. He dexterously threw the other hook across to the opposite side of the sheet, and it caught neatly over the edge. Immediately the crane lifted the sheet into the air and carried it swiftly down the shop, perhaps a hundred feet, to where a rolling machine was working. One edge of the sheet was dropped into the rolling machine, which bit it as between teeth.

The crane hooks slipped off and the sheet began to slide in between the rolls. There was a grinding sound, and then we could see the sheet coming up from the rolls. It was no longer flat, but curved into a great tube. Workmen slipped it out of the end of the rolling machine, and another crane came along, picked it up, and started away with it. We followed after.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

A mileage book is so interesting that the tourist is sorry when he reaches the last page.

It takes three to make a pair—counting the clergyman.



## WHERE THE GOBLINS LIVE.

I wonder where the goblins live—  
And where the fairies dwell.  
I hear about them every day,  
But people never tell.  
Where they stay  
Through the day.

They tell me that they live in trees  
And in the flowers bright,  
And that account of all I do.  
They keep both wrong and right.  
Day by day,  
So they say.

If all I say is written down,  
And all I do is seen,  
I guess I'd better take good care  
And never say what's mean.  
And I'll do  
Good deeds, too.

—David H. Moore, in Detroit Free Press.

## MICE THAT WALTZ.

There is a little animal in Japan, a black and white mouse with pink eyes, that waltzes. It begins to dance as soon as it is able to move about, and keeps it up during the greater part of its life. If two of these little animals be put together they join in the mad whirl, waltzing about so fast that it is impossible to tell head from tail. It is said that if the floor of their cage is not smooth they will actually wear out their feet. What queer things some animals do! They act just like men and women.

## QUEEN HELEN OF ITALY.

A graceful story is told of the recent visit of the king and queen of Italy to Naples. Queen Helen is devoted to children, and when she found a group of them in the garden at the Palace of Capri de Monte she instinctively stopped. They, all unconscious, went on with their play. One was impersonating the king delivering sentence on a prisoner, and the third was the queen begging for mercy and pleading the criminal triumphantly off.

At the case, this so amused the queen that she began to laugh aloud, which caused the children to scatter in all directions. She, however, soon gathered them together again, patted the dirtiest, kissed the cleanest, took the smallest in her arms and invited all into her private sitting-room, where they were given cake and other sweets. Their tongues once loosened they answered all her questions, and at last she dismissed them with hands and pockets full. It is said Queen Helen actually regrets her elevation to the throne, as she greatly preferred the simple life that she and her husband led when Prince and Princess of Naples.

Often on a warm, sunny day in mid-winter in England, where the climate is so much milder than it is in our northern latitude, one walking in the fields will startle a swarm of grasshoppers that will leap before him, their hard bodies striking the dead leaves with a sound like hail. They are called "grouse grasshoppers," and during cold weather in this country the grasshoppers hide beneath the loose bark of logs, or under the bottom rails of fences.

The common field cricket often bids defiance to Jack Frost from within a little burrow or pit. This burrow shows as a pile of sand at the surface, but beneath is a small tunnel leading to an oblong chamber, and at its further end another tunnel running from three to six inches down into the ground, at the bottom of which the eggs are laid.

The nest of the five-spined icky is very interesting. The eggs are laid in the pith of raspberry stalks and grapevine shoots, and as the mother must bore through the tough stem, lay the eggs and then close the opening with fluids from her mouth, the amount of work performed by her is indescribable. She is a frail-looking insect, of a pale green color, with glossy wings, but she sometimes bores forty or fifty holes and lays many eggs in a day. If you will examine the raspberry stalks during the winter you may often find long scars, showing where the holes have been bored. These eggs of the tree-cricket remain all winter and hatch into the early summer.

But crickets have as many different methods of nest-making as birds have, and while a few of the adults survive the winter, most of next summer's "shrillers" must hatch from the eggs in these various nests. The eggs are laid in autumn, and hatch the following spring into little crickets that look like the grown ones, but have no wings until later on.

Walking sticks lay their eggs loosely upon the ground, where they are more or less protected by the fallen leaves. Each egg has at the upper end a lid-like cover, and the tiny walking sticks, always green at first, push open this lid in the spring and crawl out.

Myriads of the eggs of grasshoppers lie in the ground, in compact masses of forty to sixty each. They begin to hatch about mid-April, and are lively little insects without wings, but otherwise like their parents.

## THE IMPOLITIC MONKEY.

A monkey once decided upon a visit to a foreign country. In due course, having arrived at his destination, he immediately proceeded to exhibit eccentric and contemptuous surprise at the manners and customs of the natives he found there.

"Now, look here," said he to a horse. "My whiskers! but you are a queer lot of beasts. Just think of not being able to hang on to the bough of a tree by your tail. Why, in monkeyland everyone can do that."

"Indeed," replied the horse, who felt a truant upon him, to be polite to a stranger. "Is that so? Well, I suppose you are all very clever beasts in monkeyland."

"Oh, yes, of course," acquiesced the monkey, turning up his nose with a disdainful air. "and I'll tell you another thing. You haven't the least conception of the proper way to spring here."

"We have not?" returned the horse, with a touch of irony in his voice. "No," continued the monkey. "Why, it makes me grin when I think of it. I saw a dog jump after a rabbit the other day, and you should have seen the exhibition he made of himself."

"I should certainly not have cared to do so," replied the horse, decisively. "because the dog happens to be a great friend of mine."

"Is he?" laughed the monkey. "Oh, what a beast to choose for a friend. Why, you don't think anything of dogs in monkeyland. We just regard them as lower creatures. But tell me, why in the world do you sleep on the ground, instead of in trees, as we do in our country?"

"Because it is not our custom," replied the horse, suppressing a sharp retort with difficulty. "It is! Well, I don't want to live here," retorted the monkey.

"You will pardon me," replied the horse, in a dignified tone, "but you certainly are not bound to remain."

"Now, that is insulting," complained the monkey. "Really, very rude and ill-bred indeed."

The horse opened his eyes wide in astonishment. "I suppose it does not occur to you," said he, "that your criticisms of our way of doing things are even more so. Honestly, unless you can conform to our customs, I think you had better run swiftly back to your own country."

Then he went on with his grazing. "They are an ignorant, uncouth set, these beasts," reflected the monkey. "I'll be shot, if I can make any friends among them."

The moral of this fable is easily found: If you desire to make friends in a foreign country, above all things, avoid derogatory comparisons—Pets and Animals.

## A DOG GOES TO JAIL WITH HIS MASTER.

The judge of a Hoboken court the other day passed a sentence of fifteen days in jail on a mongrel dog. The dog's master was fifty-two years old and looked older; he was gaunt from hunger and clad in rags. There wasn't anything very handsome about the dog. His tail was only a stump; his ribs had no flesh on them; and he was a generally run-down animal—a match for his master. His name was Kaiser.

The man appeared at the police station, saying that he had been driven in by the cold, and asked admission to the almshouse. The policeman said that the thought he could accommodate the man, but he refused to take in the dog. The old man straightened up and for a moment presented a brave front as he said: "Then he and I will go and die on the streets together." The man began to sob, and dropping on one knee, stroked the dog's head, saying: "No, Kaiser, they can't separate us. We have no one but each other, and we will die together if we can't do any better." Then the old man told his story.

The policeman gave the pair shelter and food for the night and the next day took them before the judge of the police court, where the man told his story and the Court passed a sentence upon the pair as vagrants, and they went to jail happy, because they were together. When they reached the jail the janitor told the old man he would give him a meal, but that he would have to feed the dog later. "The old man refused to leave it that way, however," and shared the meal with his chum. They went to sleep on a bench, Kaiser curling himself upon his master's breast.

When the prisoner's name was being taken down in the jail office on their arrival at the place of confinement, the old man proudly launched into a story of Kaiser's virtues. He loyally and lovingly asserted that his friend had all sorts of blue blood running through his veins, Kaiser meaning to say his exceedingly plucky heart to one side and pounding on the floor with his tale, as if trying to make a good impression.

"All right, old man, you go upstairs. I'll look after the dog," said the warden.

"Hold on, Capt'n, don't do that," said the old man in alarm. "Please don't separate me and my dog. We couldn't stand it. You know we've been together too long. I don't want much. Just put me where my dog is. I'll be satisfied."

The warden gave in and the two were locked up together in the ward for "fifteen-day men."

The Practical Side of It.

"Is life lonely?"

"It is lonely sometimes," she answered.

"Wouldn't it be sweet to have a little cottage covered with ivy, and honeysuckle, and roses?"

"Oh, wouldn't it?"

"And when a fellow comes home tired from business, to have a nice little wife to meet him at the door with a kiss?"

"Yes."

"And then the summer nights; the windows open, the sunset just giving light enough in the cozy parlor, and you—I mean a wife at the piano, singing in the gloaming. It would be lovely."

"I think—it would—be nice."

"And then?"

"At this point a careworn woman came round the corner with a pair of twins in a perambulator. A dead silence fell upon the air for a little. Then they changed the subject.

No country in Europe is said to have worse managed railways than Belgium. The recent accident, when a car attached to an express train simply dropped to pieces, owing to a moderate jolting, is cited as an evidence of official carelessness.

It's funny that the biggest expenses in married life are the little ones.

## DOCTORS OF ANCIENT MEXICO.

They Baked Fever Patients and Advocated the Rest Cure.

The science of medicine was in great favor in Mexico before the discovery of America. The primitive Mexicans recognized and classified the principal diseases and their principal remedies, and each one had his system of treatment. They understood the virtues of cold water and of vapor baths, both being favorite remedies for a number of diseases.

They also practiced blood-letting, and used as lances the sharp-pointed ends of the maguey plant, from which pulque is made. The setting of fractured limbs was done with skill, and surgeons even ventured with success upon trepanning, and when their patients gave narcotic and stupefying herbs to deaden the pain. This, notwithstanding the fact that in Europe no anæsthetic was known until 1840, when ether was discovered.

Thus it is seen that in medical knowledge the ancient Mexicans were superior to the conquerors.

In all the markets at the present day Indian men and women, are seated on the ground, surrounded by strings and wreaths of herbs, while little girls are neatly arranged for sale. The elder ones do not hesitate to say, when asked to diagnose an ache: "That pain you complain of in the back of your neck and head is from your nervous nina; you should take le cedron; here I have fine fresh leaves for you." For every ill under the sun they have something to give relief.

It is often these same innocent-looking, mantic-clad folk who baffle the Government by bringing in the Marthians, which sends its victims running amuck when they awaken from the long, deathlike sleep it produces. Weak friends manage to secretly convey it to friends in the big prison of Belen, or wherever they be, and who be for the luckless guards first to move the crazy victim of the harmless-looking plant.

The system of linking patients for various ailments recently inaugurated is antedated in the hot lands of Mexico. Curious ovens are dug in hillsides, connected by little tunnels, with small furnaces, also dug in the earth. Fever patients, rheumatics, and kindred sufferers are placed in the ovens with only the head above-ground, and subjected to all the heat they are equal to bearing. No thermometer tests the heat, and no scientific instruments register the heat beats. Occasionally the process is too thorough and lasting. The result is not good, but the idea is there.

In the State of Vera Cruz in isolated Indian villages when smallpox is epidemic, holes of proper length are dug in the side of new barnyard droppings, with banana leaves spread over them. The sick one is laid upon that and covered with more leaves. It is a terrible ordeal, but if the patient can be prevented from taking cold the result is often good, and the recovery rapid.

The rest cure was also a favorite one, and overfatigue carefully avoided. In fact temperance in all things was inculcated in all branches of society. —Foreign Correspondence New York Times.

## SWITCHMEN ON HORSEBACK.

Colorado Roads Employ Cowboys—Take Up Freight Trains.

Absolutely unique in the history of railroading are the cowboy switchmen of southern Colorado. With the introduction of automatic couplers and the present use of double-headed trains of fifty cars in length, it was discovered by long-headed railroad officials that men on horseback could couple up trains much quicker than those on foot.

Although not a general custom, this unique method of switching has been tried with success in both the yards of Walsburg, and Trinidad. Here are located great coal mines, and hundreds of cars a day were handled formerly by footsore switchmen, who nudged many miles coupling trains.

One day a cowboy dashed up and watched the switchmen at work. With a grunt he urged his pony across the tracks, rode fearlessly between the cars, arranged the coupler, then backed out and gave the signal for the engine to back up. The coupling was made, and then the cowboy dashed further up the track, uncoupled another portion of the train, and in various ways performed the work of the regular switchman in half the time it would have taken him to do it.

Three brothers named Berry, who were working for a rancher close to the range, came into town resolved to get work on the railroad. They learned the duties of yard switchmen, and then introduced their ponies. These animals had a special training, and were taught not to balk at the cars, never to stand on the tracks, but between them, so there was no possibility of being run over. They were also trained to follow their owner along the train, should he climb on the car to set brakes.

The Rio Grande Railroad, seeing the possibilities of the new method of switching, soon introduced several cowboys, who became fully as expert as the Berry brothers. A train of forty cars was recently made up, the air connected and the brakes loosened in eighteen minutes. This necessitated twelve switches, and is the best on record.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen took the matter up, and after a long investigation they decided that the new method was not down in the agreement with the railroads, and therefore it must be abolished. Railroads, however, fought the brotherhood, claiming that they had used the cowboys more as an advertisement than for any other reason, and seeing that it interfered but little with the work of the road crews, they would continue to use the cowboy switchmen. Chicago Inter Ocean.

## Minerals of Persia.